DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

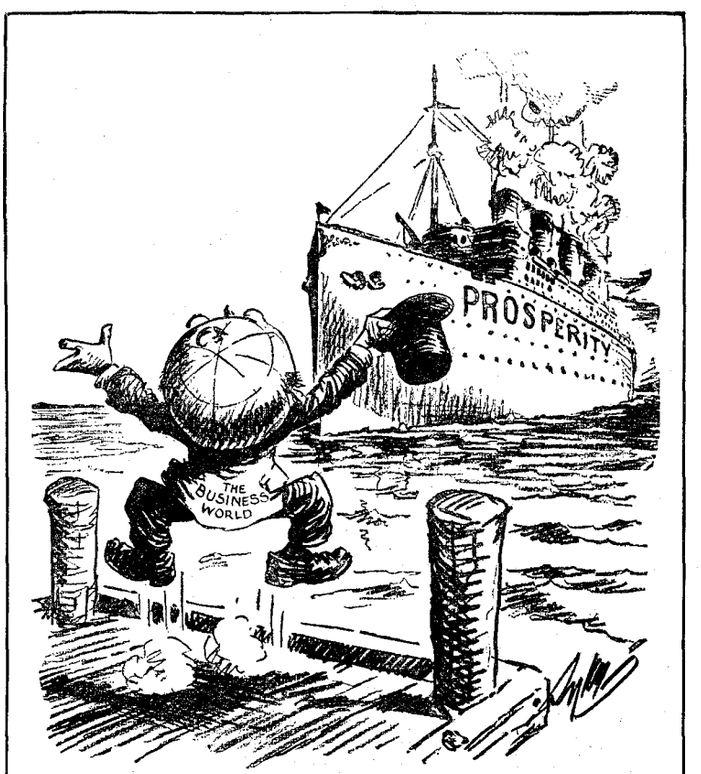
Vol. LXXXIII, No. 9 New York, November 29, 1924 Whole Number 1806

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

IS PROSPERITY HERE?

THE "GREAT OUTSTANDING VISIBLE RESULT" of Mr. Coolidge's election is a business boom heralded by a sky-rocketing stock market and expressions of satisfaction, optimism, and hope, from business leaders, financial writers, and the daily press. Not in the memory of this generation, says a financial writer in a Democratic journal, "has a President sat in the White House in whom the financial interests of the country have had more confidence than President Coolidge." Or, as a Republican editor puts it, "Coolidge's election will be a powerful stimulus to business, because it is what business wanted." Clear skies are seen ahead by Secretary Mellon, and emphatic assertions that we are on the eve of a period of deep and enduring prosperity appear in the editorial columns of such widely scattered papers as the Boston *Post* (Dem.), New York *Herald Tribune*, (Rep.), Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Ind.), Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, Wichita *Beacon* (Rep.), Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.), Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) and Los Angeles *Express* (Rep.). Bernard M. Baruch, a leading Democrat, believes that "we are facing an industrial and economic revival that may be so long continued as to be termed an industrial renaissance." Frank A. Vanderlip sees the beginning of "an economic period during which practically every total measuring business activity will far surpass former records." A writer who has interviewed two hundred American business leaders states as follows in the Chicago *Daily News* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* their composite answer:



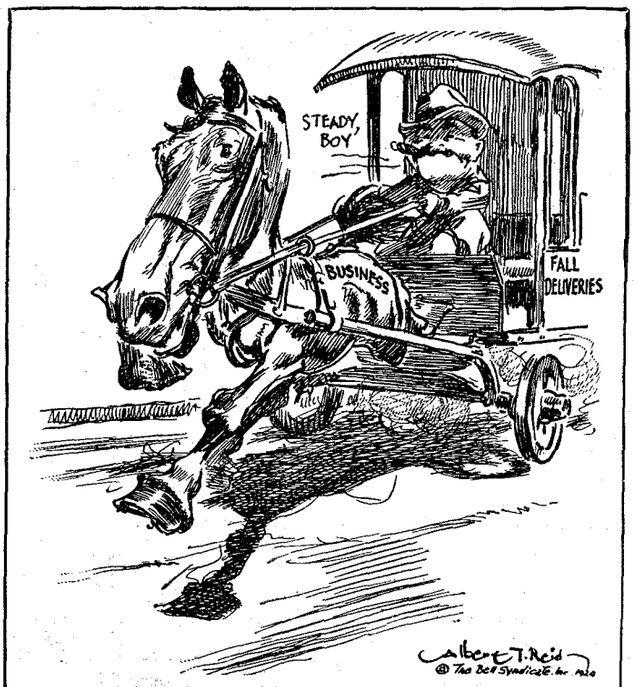
HIS SHIP COMES IN
—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post*.

"The United States faces the greatest period of prosperity it has ever known. We are standing on the threshold of a boom which probably will eclipse that of wartime. Business will begin to pick up immediately—began to pick up the day after election. The revival will not come with jarring suddenness, but will be gradual, healthy, progressive, and of tremendous proportions."

That prosperity is actually here seems to go uncontradicted in the daily press, but there are differences of opinion as to how deeply founded it is, how long it will last, and what has caused it. In general, the press agree that the extraordinary rise of prices on the New York Stock Exchange form a more or less accurate measure of popular confidence in prosperity, the argument being that people do not rush to buy stocks unless they think that good times are ahead. In particular, writes Mr. W. S. Cousins in one of his syndicated reviews of business conditions, "a country-wide scramble for low priced railroad stocks reflected the general impression that the railroad companies were to be free from the political 'baiting' which has been such a handicap to their material progress in the last decade; that the Transportation Act of 1920, from which so much was expected, would be unaltered in its essential provisions and that government aid and sympathy would be extended to the railroads in carrying out their program of consolidating strategic transportation systems."

Yet even in a market letter of a large New York brokerage house we find an expression of wonder why the stock-market boom should have been delayed till after the election, when the betting odds were ten to one on Coolidge and the fundamental conditions have been improving for some time. President Coolidge, however, was not surprized when he heard of the boom, so we read in a Washington dispatch, for he was aware of the natural tendency of business men not to commit themselves in advance of an important election. In fact, Mr. Coolidge "had personal knowledge of the holding up of one order for $50,000,000 worth of merchandise while uncertainty existed as to the election outcome." Mr. Carter Field, a newspaper man writing for the New York *Herald Tribune* and other papers, noticed in journeying about the country before election "that business was holding back; factories were running cautiously; wholesale houses were keeping just ahead of their diminished orders; department stores were buying from hand to mouth." No one thought La Follette would be elected, "but a success of the La Follette movement

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



FEELING HIS ELECTION OATS

—Reid for the Bell Syndicate.

great enough to deadlock the election would have spelled a certain forecast of radical legislation, and an increased radical drift in the country looking to the next election," and "capital, ever cautious, preferred to wait until the votes had been counted." In other words, as the El Paso *Times* puts it, "business had for weeks been damming up bullish tendencies" with its fears. And then, as the New York *Evening Post* notes, "even Wall Street was not prepared for the extent and decisiveness of the Republican victory." George W. Hinman, one of Mr. Hearst's financial writers, puts it this way in the New York *American:*

"For years—ever since the big deflation—the American people have been proceeding slowly and cautiously. Capital has piled up. Savings have risen to the huge total of $18,000,000,000. Yet the millions of persons owning the colossal wealth of the country held back. They refused to take risks.

"Then came the great business decision of November 4. Risks were replaced largely by certainties. Doubts gave way to assurances. What, in heaven's name, is then to be expected but a rush to purchase the securities which represent the present and future of this country's business?"

In a market letter, issued by Goodbody & Co., appears this brief statement of why the business community rejoices in the outcome of the election:

"1. Because radicalism, if not dead, is scotched for at least three years.

"2. Because the appeal to the classes produced but poor results politically.

"3. Because the election demonstrated anew that the labor vote is not controlled by the labor unions. The labor unions indorsed 42 Republicans and 214 Democrats, while 246 Republicans and 184 Democrats were elected. La Follette got but a fraction of the labor vote.

"4. Because the railroads are expected to be free from adverse legislation for several years. The Esch-Cummins Act of 1920 will remain in force. The Railroad Labor Board will not be abolished. Railroad rates will not be seriously interfered with. The Interstate Commerce Commission is likely to be friendly to railroad mergers.

"5. Because the Federal Reserve Banks will be unmolested for several years, at least.

"6. Because the tariff will not be tinkered with by unfriendly hands.

"7. Because the election restored confidence and removed obstructions to industry and trade."

Now that the skies are clear, remarks *The Bache Review,* investigators are beginning to discover that a considerable revival in industry had actually been taking place in the last two months. A writer on the financial page of the New York *Times* agrees that a quiet, far from spectacular, improvement had been going on so that "even in October and September the elements which go to make up a sound substratum for expanding American prosperity were in existence, in a shape, and on a scale, which had not been seen since war-time." These considerations are summed up as follows:

"They included an exceptionally strong banking and credit situation; extraordinary and wholly unpredicted agricultural results, which had transformed an impoverished West into perhaps the richest American producing district, and had changed a deadlocked textile trade into a going industry; a transportation industry which had now got its feet on solid ground and could read the future confidently; political and economic settlement in Europe which had suddenly healed the three years' running-sore in that part of the financial organism, and, back of all, American retailers and consumers with more money than goods on hand, and therefore in a position to buy freely when confidence in the future should be restored."

In fact, Secretary Hoover has only recently characterized the fiscal year ending with last June as one of real prosperity. A Washington dispatch thus sums up the chief characteristics of the year, as seen by the Secretary of Commerce:

"The country's economic progress through the advance in agricultural prices, which had lagged behind industry since the slump of 1920; the beginning of the economic recovery of Europe through sound policies adopted in the German reparations plan; the complete recovery of American industry and commerce, aside from agriculture, as well as the stability of prices, high production, full employment, expanding foreign trade and prosperity throughout in business circles."

Looking ahead, the Harvard Economic Service declares that "economic conditions are favorable to generally satisfactory business during the first half of 1925." Much the same conclusion is reached by the writer of the Cleveland Trust Com

IN THE U. S. A.

—Racey in the Montreal *Star.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pany's *Business Bulletin*, presumably the statistician Leonard P. Ayres. He observes that it is generally taken for granted that four favorable factors are needed to produce a period of sustained prosperity—"industrial production increasing after a period of depression; good agricultural prices; expanding exports; and easy money." So he concludes that the most important fact about the new business cycle is the existence of these very factors which have in previous years gone with the beginning of periods of sustained prosperity. But the Cleveland authority realizes that there are three obstacles which loom large in the eyes of many observers. First, there is the fear of more competition from Europe, but he argues that as we were able to compete so successfully with these nations before the war and to meet their lower wage scales with our more efficient machinery and cheaper raw materials, it seems probable that we shall still be able to do so "now that they are handicapped by fluctuating currencies, costly credits and political unrest." The second suggested obstacle to sustained prosperity is our extremely high level of wages. "But," we are told, "this is in large measure offset by the high purchasing power of our people which results from these high wages." Finally, there is a belief that our industries are overexpanded. This is denied, the statement being made that "uneven and ill-balanced equipment does exist, but not general overequipment." So the cheerful conclusion is reached, "that we may look forward hopefully in the expectation that business will continue to improve during the balance of 1924, and that the upward trend will continue in 1925."

Another analyst, the Alexander Hamilton Institute, argues in like vein. According to this organization's *Business Conditions Weekly*, the chief factors to be considered are: (1) the mercantile situation; (2) crops; (3) politics; (4) money. Now all these factors are found to be favorable:

"Last spring the mercantile position was unhealthy. There was a condition of overproduction and the public was well supplied with goods. There has been considerable curtailment of factory production during the past six months, however, and meanwhile the public has been wearing out the merchandise so liberally purchased a year ago. Considering all industries, stocks of merchandise are not excessive.

"Crops and politics are both favorable. Not only is the purchasing power of the farmer large, but the balance between agriculture and other industries is better equalized than at any time since the war.

"Money conditions are more favorable than at any time since 1916. There will be plenty of credit for trade purposes. There will be plenty of investment capital to absorb bond issues and real-estate mortgages. The abundance of credit will insure a large demand for goods in 1925.

"We expect that the total purchasing power of 113 million people in the United States in 1925 will exceed 70 billion dollars, a figure which will set a new record in spending as well as in material comforts."

"Optimism is in the air," observes *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* in its weekly epitome of the state of trade. It calls attention first to the stimulating advance of stocks, adding $3,000,000,000 to the value of these securities within a week after election, a solid week of 2,000,000-share days with prices steadily advancing, and with the value of Stock Exchange seats jumping from $80,000 to $102,000. And at the same time, grain markets have risen sharply with the evidence of small foreign crops. Cotton also rises sharply and more raw cotton is being consumed, which encourages the South. There is better business in oil, an advance of prices in wool, "pig-iron has been active in rising," and steel buying has increased. Building during October is larger than in the same month last year. There is better business in carpets, rugs, and silks. October freight movements on the Western railroads reached the highest figures ever known. Mail-order houses and chain-stores are doing a decidedly larger business than last year. In general, trade is increasing in the Western States. "Look where you will, in trade or business, you will not find a cloud without a silver lining," remarks the New York *Telegram and Evening Mail*. In the month of October our exports to foreign lands reached their highest point since January, 1921, which leads a financial writer in the New York *Herald Tribune* to remark that we can look upon the foreign trade situation "with a degree of equanimity that has not been possible at any time since the close of the World War."

But while concrete facts bearing on business conditions are not denied, Democratic papers are naturally not quite so ready as the

MR. COOLIDGE, IT'S UP TO YOU!
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

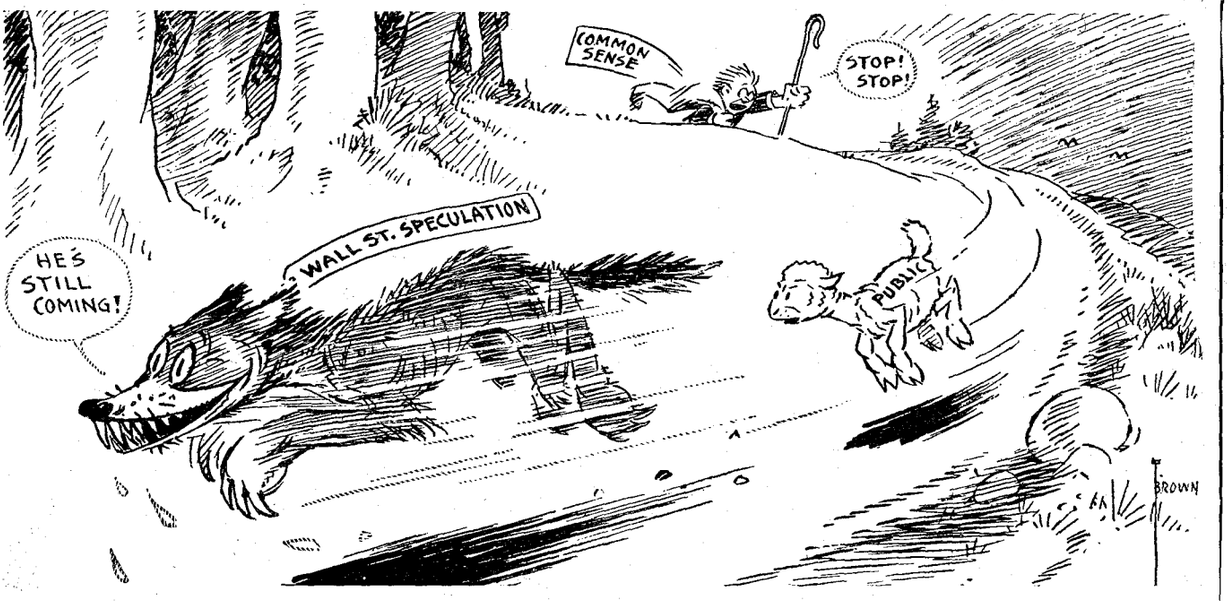
Republicans to agree that the election of Mr. Coolidge is the beginning of a business millennium. Outside of agriculture, railroading and building, the signs of improvement are not so marked, according to the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.). The Hartford *Times* (Dem.) says that "manufacturers are wondering where the orders are which were promised contingent on Coolidge's election." The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind. Dem.) notes that:

"There have been some notable industrial shutdowns and wage cuts in New England in the past few weeks. The 10 per cent. cut in wages of 14,000 textile operatives and the four-day week schedule of 5,000 operatives in the Amoskeag textile mills of Manchester, New Hampshire, can not be charged to 'political uncertainty.' They are simply the expression of want of markets under the Fordney-McCumber tariff law, with four more years of Coolidge and unshackled business in prospect."

All this rush of business to the Stock Exchange "is not necessarily a proof of promised prosperity," says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), but something "to be watched with a good deal of suspicion." And even if the railroads have prospects of making more money, "does this mean that the consumer is going to be benefited by lower passenger fares, lower freight-rates and improved service at the hands of the railroads, and that the product of the industrialist will reach his hands at a more advantageous price?" Or, does it mean "that there is now an improved opportunity for plucking the consumer?" Furthermore, *The Record* recalls that men like Judge Gary talked just as thankfully when Roosevelt defeated Parker back in 1904. There was to be assured prosperity, but in less than two years there were symptoms of a financial storm, in three years the panic of 1907 broke, and the ensuing depression lasted three or four years.

And the caution comes from the Democratic Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* that in all this mental state of optimism, confidence, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THAT FEROCIOUS LAMB IS LOOSE AGAIN —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

prosperity, "it is important to bear in mind that the basic problems of American business are to-day just about what they were" the day before election, and that Mr. Coolidge's majority "has not altered the rules by which they must be solved":

"There remain still the problem of finding an adequate foreign outlet for our mounting manufacturing surplus, the problem of restoring agriculture to something approaching economic parity with industry, and the rate, tax and impost problems that have been only partly solved by the last two Congresses. It will pay to take a common-sense view of the market's reaction to the first flush of Republican victory—the view that it is a psychological reaction rather than a reaction based on fundamentally improved conditions, and that business must still continue to combine confidence with a large degree of caution."

Wall Street's optimism, says the New York *World*, reflects a confidence that the Republican victory means such a broad revival of industrial activity as was expected from the Harding election, but which failed to materialize. So this Democratic paper comes forward with these words of counsel:

"We should say that it is now up to the captains of industry over the country to see to it that there is no failure of full materialization this time. They now have things politically well in their own hands for some years to come. They have their protective tariff as they want it. Their railroad policy is nailed down for a while. No doubtful or disturbing measure of farm or other relief longer threatens. So let the idle tariff-protected mills of New England and elsewhere start up. Let the mills now on short time go on full time. Let the railroads prove the settled worth of the existing transportation policy. This is what speculative Wall Street is counting on. May it not be disappointed."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* warns wise business men to set their faces against the present effort to create a "prosperity complex." It sees nothing in the business future "warranting the growth of excessive expectations." It finds economic conditions generally unstable, an advance of prices would go far to spoil our export trade, and an "undue appearance of prosperity would bring demands for wage advances which few industries could stand." It is a time for moderation, prudence and restraint, agrees the New York *Times*. Excited speculation always brings a collapse; our big industries have been developed far beyond our power of consumption, we are told, and—

"If our producing power is now to be feverishly whipt up, where are our markets to be found? Unless we take hold intelligently of our tariff problems, make reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations, and in every way find outlets for our accumulated manufacturing ability, it may not be long before we shall be plunged again into the old alternative of glut or famine."

A more definite rebuke to the prevalent optimism appears in *The Annalist*, a financial weekly published by *The Times*. This journal finds no basis for the higher price levels in the stock market, "except insofar as confidence alone stands for a better outlook":

"While the activity was greatest in Wall Street, there was no upward surge in the demand for steel, no warrant for any great increase in the production of pig-iron, only a very slight advance in the cotton-textile industry, no advance in the automobile market to represent greater buying activity on the part of the wheat farmers, no increase in general-merchandise trade beyond the increase almost inseparable from the advance of the season toward winter. There was nothing, in short, to show that the mass of the securities represented in the post-election stock markets showed any prospect of increased earnings in the near future. Such prospects of improved earnings would have been the only material justification for the price advance which took place.

"With every allowance for confidence and optimism, the hard fact remains that we can not absorb our own maximum output and can not market abroad the surplus over home consumption that spells real prosperity. There is only one way to deal with such a situation—to face it and adjust trade and industry to the ultimate facts. The present temper of the optimists is against this attitude. It would be a pity if they had to be brought to it by the costly cure of an inflated and quickly collapsing boom."

GOLDEN RULE SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of the American continent, and in many of the countries of Europe, the Golden Rule will be specially remembered and observed on Sunday, December 7. THE DIGEST'S readers do not need to be told what the Golden Rule is; but it will interest them to know that the work of the Near East Relief in feeding and caring for more than a hundred thousand homeless and destitute orphan children is still going on, and that this work still depends upon the generosity of the public for its continuance. With Thanksgiving and Christmas in the air we hope that no heart will be closed against this need, nor heedless of this opportunity to give. The need is just as great as at any time during the last three years.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHERE THE ELECTION LEAVES LABOR

ORGANIZED LABOR GAINED NO PRESTIGE through tying up to the La Follette movement in the recent campaign, concludes the Newark *News*, published in a large labor center, as it consults the election figures. Yet Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, expresses himself as satisfied with the result, altho Senator La Follette received less than 4,500,000 votes out of a total of 30,000,000. In view of this, remarks the Democratic Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, "Mr. Gompers is easily pleased." Early in the 1924 campaign, it will be recalled, the Executive Council of the Federation indorsed Senator La Follette's candidacy, and later the Federation and its affiliated organizations expended more money and put forth more effort on his behalf than it ever had for any other candidate, we are told. What is the result? According to figures gathered at Washington, the Federation joined with the associated railroad labor organizations in indorsing 307 Congressional candidates. Of 23 candidates indorsed for the Senate by the Federation and railroad labor, 14 were elected. Of 284 indorsed for the House, 179 were elected. Of the 23 candidates for the Senate, the Federation indorsed 16, of whom 12 were elected, along with two other Democratic candidates indorsed by Labor. Thus the net loss in the Senate was two.

The Federation's loss in the House of Representatives was more serious. There it indorsed 194 members for reelection, of whom 167 were elected. Twelve other candidates indorsed by Labor were returned to office, making a total of 179 and a net loss in the House of 15. This setback is attributed by several Labor leaders to the action of the Executive Council in indorsing La Follette.

In a temperate résumé of Labor's part in the campaign and election, and what may come of it, W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the independent Seattle *Times*, says:

"A good many labor leaders, including those of the railroad brotherhoods, were not enthusiastic over a third party this year. They were for La Follette because he favored government ownership of the railroads, but disagreed over the ground covered by his platform, and were doubtful as to the desirability of building up an independent party. In taking that position they ran counter to a strong sentiment among the rank and file of their people, which favored a political movement like that which had produced the Labor party in Great Britain.

"When the campaign in the United States began to assume form last spring, the British Labor party was at the zenith of its power, and its future seemed promising. In the United States both the major parties seemed to be under conservative control; either of them, in their platforms, gave Labor what it demanded. American Labor leaders, in their decision to support La Follette, took the long view as distinguished from the short view of many of their followers. They were willing to support La Follette as a step in what they believed was the right direction, but they did it with a reservation. It was due to their insistence that the La Follette movement was confined to the Presidential electors, leaving labor organizations free to support Republican or Democratic candidates for Congress and State offices, as conditions might suggest. But quite apart from any questions of policy and campaign strategy, the radical movement has failed because organized labor did not support it.

"Equally hurtful to the Labor cause is the diminished prestige of important spokesmen will have in the new Congress. Senator La Follette, who controlled the balance of power in the Senate for two years, has become a political outcast. He will not be admitted to Republican caucuses, and he may lose his high position on important committees, given him on the theory that he was a Republican. Senator Brookhart of Iowa has just pulled through, and the glory that came with his great popular majority of two years ago has departed. Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, Alva B. Adams of Colorado, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, and A. Oswald Stanley of Kentucky—all dependable labor Senators—have been defeated. It may be said that they would have been defeated even if there had been no La Follette ticket this year, but that is at least doubtful.

BLACKMAILING UNION BUSINESS AGENT
CROOKED PROFITEERING BUSINESS
HONEST UNION LABOR
HONEST BUSINESS
GRAFT MONEY
YOU CLEAN UP YOURS AND I'LL CLEAN MINE
NOW MAYBE WE CAN GET SOME WHERE

Copyrighted by the New York Tribune, Inc.

THE KIND OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"The traditional attitude of American labor has been that of political non-partizanship. Samuel Gompers always has believed—and his for many years has been the controlling voice in that matter—that labor could best serve its purpose by helping elect those candidates, regardless of party, who promised most in the way of support of its legislative program.

"The radical movement of this year represented the first attempt on the part of organized labor, through its governing bodies, to secure separate political action. The radical failure seems likely to end the possibility, for a good many years, of labor endorsement of a third-party Presidential ticket."

Before the election, Mr. Gompers, writing in *The Federationist*, of Washington, official organ of the Federation, said:

"American labor has developed its non-partizan political policy out of long experience. If experience had shown a better method that better method would have been adopted.

"To enter into a partizan relationship with any political party, even a party which might call itself a Labor party, would necessitate the espousal of propositions that were not an outgrowth of the labor movement and its requirements. The labor movement would have to participate in the fight for or against propositions of a purely political nature having nothing to do with Labor.

"American Labor will be partizan to principles. It will fight

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to the finish against every candidate who is opposed to those principles; it will fight to the last for every candidate who is for them; and it is all the same whether these are candidates for the Presidency, for Congress, or for the least and most humble office in the last small village on the furthest border line. And Labor is going to win tremendous victories this year!"

According to a statement issued by the publicity organization of the Federation four days after the election, control of the House of Representatives by a combination of Democrats and progressive Republicans is claimed by the labor body. We read on:

"In the statement of Republican figures from the New York *Herald Tribune*, we find 242 Republican Congressmen out of 435. Of these, exactly forty are elected with progressive and labor indorsements. These forty hold the balance of power. Added to the 188 Democrats and five Farmer-Laborites and independents, they control Congress.

"Labor and its progressive allies have gained more Democratic and independent votes than they have lost in Republican votes. Republican Progressives in Congress have fallen from 63 to 40. Progressive Democrats have increased in number from 105 to 127. Socialists and Farmer-Laborites have increased from 2 to 5. As a result, Labor has 171 Congressmen, instead of 170 as in the previous election."

To *Labor* (Washington), the weekly newspaper of the railway unions:

"The big fact is: Five million Americans went to the polls and voted for progressive candidates and progressive principles.

"A cause supported by 5,000,000 men and women who can not be cajoled or coerced is not lost, by a long sight.

"American producers—the farmers and industrial workers—under the inspiring leadership of La Follette and Wheeler rolled up almost as many votes as the British Labor party polled after twenty-five years of intensive organization."

Washington correspondents, and Republican and Democratic editors, however, tell a different story. In short, declares the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, "labor's incursion into politics was a dud. The endorsement of La Follette proved a fiasco, as far as mustering the votes of organized labor went." "And the failure of a labor vote for La Follette to materialize has diminished its bargaining powers with the two old parties, without in any way aiding the 'third-party' movement," believes the New York *Herald Tribune*. Continues this paper:

"If the result of Tuesday's poll did nothing else, it is said, it served to confirm the suspicion in the minds of Republican and Democratic leaders that there is no such thing as a labor vote in Presidential elections, or at least, that labor leaders are not in a position to deliver it.

"La Follette's and Wheeler's indorsement by the A. F. of L. was expected to bring a heavy vote to the third ticket in the strongly unionized industrial centers. Still, the returns from cities like New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago and other centers showed that La Follette got only a fraction of the union strength."

"Labor," says the Newark *News*, "did not deliver the vote that its leaders promised, or give La Follette a single electoral vote."

ANOTHER NATIONAL "SPORT"

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

"Despite organized labor's indorsement of La Follette the workingmen of this country have not joined the insurgency against the established parties," agree the Washington *Star* and the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*. Mr. Gompers's note several editors, appears to be satisfied with the number of Senators and Congressmen elected who are "satisfactory" to labor, but, remarks the New York *Times*, "what he and other leaders of the Federation set out to do was, not to elect a few Congressmen, but to determine the choice of a President. Departing from their established policy, they put all their eggs in the La Follette basket, only to have them generally smashed." Besides, adds *The Times*, "it might be hard to show that the Congressmen indorsed by labor would not have been elected without such indorsement, and the Springfield *Union* gently hints that the "Coolidge landslide that swept in the majority of the Congressmen who had labor's indorsement would have swept them in just the same without it." Discussing Senator La Follette's campaign, this paper goes on:

"In New York, where he was supposed he would poll a large vote, he seems to have scarcely more than doubled the Debs vote of 1920. In Boston, where he spoke, his vote was negligible. Everywhere in the East the Socialist party formed not only the base, but a large proportion of his third-party structure. He certainly did not capture more than a fraction of the farmers of the West, or of the organized labor vote of the rest of the country. If we assume that the railroad brotherhood vote went largely to him because of his policy of government ownership, we have to assume that other organized labor refused to support him, or that it is a negligible political factor.

"Of course it is not a negligible factor, but the truth is, that the organized labor vote is not one that can be handed back and forth by its leaders or delivered wholesale to anybody.

"When the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor takes an inventory of the results of its departure from its traditional non-partizan policy through the indorsement of La Follette and Wheeler, with their socialistic backing, it may find that it has to deal with more losses than gains."

An interesting comparison of results is also set forth in the Detroit *News* by Jay G. Hayden, its Washington correspondent, who says:

"To show the failure of labor to displace members antagonistic to it, it indorsed 57 Democratic candidates as against sitting Republicans, and elected only six of these Democrats. Of 16 sitting Democrats that it indorsed, on the other hand, 27 were defeated by anti-labor Republicans. Labor indorsed only 245 Republican candidates all told, whereas 245 were elected. Of Democrats the Federation claims to have elected 131 out of 2[illegible] indorsed, but actually these figures are deceptive, for the reason that a majority of these Democrats, favored by labor, were from Southern districts where they had virtually no opposition for reelection. Throughout the North and West the labor organizations suffered severe defeat. . . .

"Mr. Gompers' organization is not in good condition, even aside from its political situation. In the last four years the Federation has lost heavily in membership, its strength declining from 4,078,068 in 1920 to 2,865,978 at the present time."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OUR LEADERSHIP HAILED BY BRITAIN

WHILE A FAINT SUGGESTION of "kidding" is discerned by some of our editorial writers in the complimentary references to the United States in the recent speech of Sir Auckland Geddes, former British Ambassador to the United States, in general, however, the ex-Ambassador's words are accepted as a great and sincere tribute. He spoke before a huge audience in Westminster Hall, London, and his words received semi-official sanction through the presence and approval of Premier Baldwin. America, now "one of the greatest empires in history," said Sir Auckland, has taken over from England "the leadership of the world, in many respects." Especially, he added: "We know we have yielded the position of leadership to America in connection with work designed for the higher service of humanity." Because of her compactness and unity, he said, the United States exercises a greater influence on the British Empire than the Empire can hope to exercise on America. This he held to be especially true in the case of the Dominions, which are turning for leadership to this country rather than to England. His words, as cabled by the Associated Press, are:

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood

"WE HAVE YIELDED LEADERSHIP TO AMERICA"

Says Sir Auckland Geddes, "in connection with the work designed for the higher service of humanity."

"The dominions speak of us as the 'Motherland' and of our Parliament as the 'Mother of Parliaments.' I think the insistence of the word 'mother,' which is affectionate in intention, makes that a tribute of something of old age, if not senility, in regard to our institutions.

"They look on the Government of Washington as of their own generation, and any one who knows of what the people of our sister dominions are thinking knows some of them, particularly those who look out on the Pacific, feel that in Washington there is an instinctive understanding of difficulties which, when they come to London, they have laboriously to explain in Downing Street.

"In Canada, American newspapers, magazines and goods are all there; an invisible border divides the territories under the British flag and that of the United States. They pass and repass that border and play the same games with one another, without knowing anything of the difference in nationalities.

"It often happens that when our dominions look to us here, there is no sympathetic answer, no understanding, and they look to Washington. And Washington is not devoid of eyes and will look back at them."

Most American commentators see in the Asiatic immigration problem the outstanding example of this "instinctive understanding" between Washington and the Pacific Dominions. Behind this speech, suspects the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, "lurks an unspoken fear that the London Government may step off on the wrong foot via the League Protocol as amended at Japan's insistence. Those British Dominions which front the Pacific have the same vital concern that we have in the problem of Oriental immigration." It is noteworthy that this Protocol was refused endorsement by the British Government a few days later. As for the dominions looking to American leadership in general, however, observes the Providence *Journal*, "of course, this is true only to the extent that some of the problems of Australia, New Zealand and Canada, are kindred to our own problems." Nevertheless we have attained "an indirect moral leadership," believes the Detroit *Free Press*, and the Tacoma *Daily Ledger* assumes that Mr. Geddes "knows what he is talking about, and one can easily see why what he says can be true." In Washington, reports Mark Sullivan, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, the passing of this moral leadership to America was discust "in the light of that economic and financial dominance which many of our own people do not yet realize is ours." "Tho it would have been presumptuous and in bad taste for a citizen of the United States to express such opinions as are credited to Geddes," in the opinion of *The Christian Science Monitor*, it is undoubtedly true that the times are long past when most Americans, with James Russell Lowell, could notice "a certain condescension in foreigners." The fact seems to be that we have risen until the English are often troubled by an American condescension as irritating as British condescension was to us.

As a matter of fact, asks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, has Great Britain really yielded to us the position of leadership "in connection with work designed for the higher service of humanity"? The editor objects:

"The greatest of all services to humanity to-day is the world's first truly organized effort to temper the curse of war, to substitute for recourse to scientific slaughter the processes of compulsory adjudication. Where is America's position of leadership in 'the higher service of humanity' judged by the test set up by the conscience and yearning of a wounded world? It does not exist. It flared up for an immortal moment under the leadership and dedication of Woodrow Wilson, but now it lies gutted and sputtering. Instead of leading, we trail.

"Sir Auckland was delivering one of the first of a series of lectures given in memory of Walter Hines Page, Wilson's Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Time, place and circumstance evoked in him the old urbanity—the old generosity that made him so liked on this side. It would be exhilarating if we could feel that the crown that he places on America's brow is deserved. No one honestly reviewing the negative and turn-tail record of the United States in the great international effort to organize, stabilize and safeguard the peace, can avoid the feeling that Sir Auckland, in his great and abounding generosity, has crowned an undeserving pretender."

Taking up an even nearer consideration, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* asks whether we have done all we can to justify the "bouquets" presented in London. As the dependency nearest to us, suggests this journal,

"Is not Canada a country toward which we ought to show special kindness and fairness—at least greater kindness and fairness than we show in our present system of tariff taxes?

"The common stock of ideas shared by the peoples spoken of for convenience as English-speaking peoples, to which, because of the fortunate accidents of an older time, we belong, may not be as large as some affect, but the ideas that really are common include some of the most important that can influence humanity. It is pleasant to visualize these peoples as a future sisterhood, knit together by other ties than speech, each resenting and resisting all invasions of its independence and individuality, but each profiting from the problems solved by others the more successfully and all working for certain ideals of admitted world scope in betterment."

It is our commercial development which has helped more than anything else in giving us what leadership we have, adds the Washington *Post*, for—

"Such increase of commerce with us naturally inclines those countries toward closer relations with us in all respects, even to a more sympathetic attitude toward American principles and policies. Despite the ridiculous ululations of the 'anti-isolationists' about the alleged decline of America to a contemptibly negligible place in the world, the fact is that American ideas are probably more influential throughout the nations to-day than ever before in our history."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE FIRST NEGRO ELECTED JUDGE

AN EPOCHAL SCENE will presently be enacted in one of the divisions of Chicago's Municipal Court, point out several editors, when there will ascend to its bench Albert Bailey George, the Negro just elected Municipal Judge on the Republican ticket by 470,000 votes. In the past a Negro here and there has been appointed judge, notably Robert H. Terrell of Washington, we are told, but this is the first election of one to a regular judicial office.

At a time when religious and racial hatreds in the United States are at red heat, says Lester Walton in the New York *World*, this marks far more than a victory for the Negro race. It is regarded in Chicago by white and colored voters alike, says he, as a victory for tolerance. The enrolled Negro vote of Chicago, he points out, does not exceed 60,000. Yet George's plurality over his nearest opponent ran up to 78,000. It proves, according to *The World*, that the majority of white voters considered the candidate's eligibility for office "lay in fitness and character—not the color of his skin." It was "a victory for the American spirit of fair play."

The career of the tall, broad-shouldered man of 51, with the "fine high forehead, deep eyes alight with intelligence, and straight hair, gray at the temples," thus brought into the limelight, is etched in by Philip Kinsley of the Chicago *Tribune*, as follows:

"He did not mix in partizan politics in a ward which is the most highly organized, politically, in the city, where the political power of the Negro has won preferment for many of his brothers. But there came political opportunity last spring, when the county central committee of the Republican party sought a man who would arouse no antagonism and who had a record that could not be touched. George accepted their offer."

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood

TO TRY HIS OWN RACE

Judge Albert B. George thinks his election marks "a day of realization for the colored people."

No superman, even to his own people, as he would be the first to admit, continues this writer, he is of that middle class that is the bulwark and hope of Afro-American life—"a Christian with the motto of service in his heart." Born in Washington, D. C., October 23, 1873, of approximately half-white blood on both sides of his family, we read, George graduated from public school and high school there, from the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago, in 1897, and has since worked hard at the practise of law in his dusty little book-littered office. He has identified himself, says the writer, with the Provident Hospital, the Masons, the Urban League, and every movement for better understanding between the races. He has been superintendent of the Grace Presbyterian Church Sunday School. His candidacy for judge was indorsed by the Bar Association.

That he will probably sit in a court where most of the prisoners will be of his own color, seems to be assumed. The Negro Louisville *News* quotes Chief Justice Harry Olsen of Chicago to the effect that "the colored people of Chicago are entitled to have one of their own number hear their cases."

Judge George's ancestors were slaves in old Virginia. His success, says the Chicago *Tribune*, "has sent a thrill of hope through the black belts—a new incentive to work and decent living." It is considered "a milestone in the journey of the negro race out of the wilderness of slavery, an application of the principles of democracy which may point the way to better things for both races."

CONGRESSMAN HILL'S CIDER

THE FARMER MAY DRINK his hard cider and comforting home-made wine with a clear conscience, it seems, but the city-dweller becomes a law-breaker if he seeks consolation in a glass of beer. This fact is emphasized by the famous test case arising out of Congressman John Philip Hill's wine and cider parties. Despite the fact that an alcoholic content of one-half of one per cent. makes a beverage intoxicating and therefore illegal under the Volstead Law, a Baltimore jury in a Federal court has acquitted Congressman Hill of any violation of the law, altho he had cheerfully called the attention of the nation, and especially of the Prohibition enforcement officers, to the fact that he was making in his home, for the open use of himself and his guests, cider containing more than 2 per cent. of alcohol and wine containing more than 11 per cent. Had the Maryland Congressman's home-brew been beer instead of wine or cider the verdict, it seems, would of necessity have been different. Hence this jury decision, and the judge's ruling that preceded it, showed, remarks the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, "that under the Volstead Law 2.75 per cent. cider is non-intoxicating and therefore legal, whereas 2.75 per cent. beer is intoxicating and illegal." But if the ruling of Judge Morris A. Soper was inconsistent, notes the Chicago *Tribune*, it was because "the law itself is inconsistent." "Perhaps, however," remarks this influential journal of the Middle West, "the ruling may lead to a more sensible attitude toward the entire problem, because it recognizes a difference between the liquor traffic, which can and should be sternly regulated, and private conduct, which can not and should not."

Less cheerful, however, is the comment of many editorial observers. The Hill case has "introduced vexing complications into the problem of enforcing the Volstead Law," thinks the Wichita *Beacon*. It emphasizes the existence of another "twilight zone," ranging from "one-half of one per cent." on its dry border to "in fact intoxicating" on its wet border, remarks the Omaha *World-Herald*. "If that decision stands, it will make a big hole in Prohibition," comments Arthur Brisbane in the New York *American*. And in the Chicago *Evening Post* we read:

"The case is a most important one and it is a pity that it has to be left with a United States District Court decision, as is now the case. Where no State laws conflict or strengthen the provision of the national act we foresee a long procession of State court decisions based on the judge's opinion which will make Prohibition enforcement more difficult than ever.

"The jury's verdict ended the case for the Government, for the prosecution has no power of appeal from an unfavorable decision. Nevertheless, the present status of the case must seem unsatisfactory to friend and foe of Prohibition alike.

"If wine and 'hard' cider-making for strictly home consumption is legal under the Volstead Law, providing that it is not 'intoxicating in fact,' then the exact status of the home-brewer should be fixt beyond all shadow of doubt. If the process is illegal, then the United States Supreme Court should be the authority which makes it so and allows no loophole through lower court decisions. As it is now, there will be prosecutions in some States and happy acquiescence to the Soper ruling in others. Such a condition is little short of legal chaos as far as Prohibition enforcement goes."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"A test case should be arranged at an early date which will eventually bring the question before the supreme tribunal of the country for a ruling."

International Newsreel photograph

"WELL, BOYS, YOU CAN MAKE ALL THE CIDER AND WINE YOU WANT NOW,"

Remarked Representative John Philip Hill, of Maryland, when acquitted in a Federal Court of the charge of violating the Volstead Law. Mr. Hill forced his case into the courts as a test. He is here shown in his home giving samples of his famous home product to his visitors.

The section of the Volstead Law defining intoxicating liquors contains the following sentence: "Beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors shall be construed to mean such beverages which contain one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume." But in his ruling in the Hill case, Judge Soper declared it his opinion that it was the intent of Congress, as set forth in Section 29 of the Volstead Law, to permit the manufacture of fruit beverages and cider for home consumption regardless of the alcoholic limit of one-half of one per cent., so long as they are not "in fact intoxicating." In other words, says Judge Soper, "Congress seems to have used the word 'intoxicating' in a different sense in one section than that employed in another." Therefore, according to his ruling, in cases involving the manufacture of home-brewed fruit beverages for home consumption the burden of proof that they are intoxicating rests on the Government. To quote the judge's decision in part, as printed in a Baltimore dispatch to the New York *World:*

"Section 1 defines intoxicating liquor to include, among other things, any fermented liquor containing one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume which is fit for use for beverage purposes. . . .

"Section 3 of the Act makes it an offense for any person to manufacture any intoxicating liquor except as authorized in the Act. Section 29 specifies the penalties for violation of the Act and concludes with the following sentence:

"'The penalties provided in this Act against the manufacture of liquor without permit shall not apply to a person for manufacturing non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices exclusively for use in his home, but such cider and fruit juices shall not be sold or delivered except to persons having permits to manufacture vinegar.' . .

"It is obvious that, by the concluding sentence of Section 29 of the Act, Congress intended that persons manufacturing non-intoxicating cider for use in their homes and not for sale should be in a class by themselves, at least in some particulars, otherwise the sentence has no meaning or use whatsoever.

"If it was intended to punish manufacturers for manufacturing cider in their own homes which contains more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume, there was no necessity for the provision, for the Act without the sentence already provided such punishment.

"If, on the other hand, it was intended by Congress that persons who made cider containing less than one-half of 1 per cent. by volume should not be subject to punishment, there was no need for the provision, for the reason that the other provisions of the Act did not provide punishment for such persons.

"The only reasonable explanation for singling out home manufacturers of cider for special mention in this section, to my mind, is that Congress did not intend to subject them to the strict provisions as to the alcoholic content of the product specified in Section 1, but intended to prohibit the manufacture of cider for home use, which should be, in fact, intoxicating.

"If the section is so interpreted then there is a reason for its insertion in the Act.

"In order that the decision on this point may not lead to misapprehension, perhaps I should also state that it is perfectly clear that if cider manufactured in the home, altho it be exclusively for use in the home, is in fact intoxicating, it is a violation of the law to manufacture it.

"And also that the law specifically provides that cider and fruit juices so manufactured shall not be sold or delivered except to persons having permits for the manufacture of vinegar."

All Judge Soper's ruling means, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat,* is that in cases like Congressman Hill's the decision as to whether the home-brewed beverage—provided it is not beer or other malt liquor—is intoxicating, is to be decided by the jury. In this case Judge Soper instructed the jurors that they were to decide, not whether anybody actually was made intoxicated by Mr. Hill's cider and grape juice, but whether they were "capable of producing drunkenness"; and he added that "intoxication means what you and I, as ordinary average human brings, ordinarily understand as 'drunkenness.'" Hence, as the New York *Daily News* points out: "Representative Hill's vindication is purely individual. Another man, doing exactly the same thing, might be convicted by another jury in another part of the country." Trying to interpret and apply such a law honestly, remarks this New York paper, "is a waste of time."

Because this decision calls the public's attention to a "double standard" in the Volstead Law, says Representative Hill, the victorious defendant, it will "open the door for a modification of the law along the lines of the 2.75 per cent. beverage bills introduced by sixty members of the present Congress." To this suggestion Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, national counsel and legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, replies derisively, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post:*

"Mr. Hill always is funny, but his statement is not only absurd but assinine. The present Congress is better than 2 to 1 bone dry in both branches, but the new Congress elected last week is still drier—nearly 3 to 1. A fine, fat chance has Mr. Hill and his bung-starter colleagues in the House. Their 2.75 per cent. beer and wine bills have about the same chance as orange ice at the equator. But let them try; they will get the worst licking of their lives."

In the new Congress, Mr. Wheeler goes on to say, "the wets will find 320 drys in the House as compared with only 115 wets, and 72 drys in the Senate, against only 24 wets." Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, we read in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch,* gives warning that the Hill verdict will not affect the efforts of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE BAD BOY AT THE DIKE

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

the enforcement unit, as it was merely a "Baltimore verdict." And in the Washington *Post* Mr. Haynes is quoted as saying:

"There are many sections of the country where the verdict of the jury would have been just to the contrary, even in a case of the manufacture and possession of liquor of a much less per cent. of alcoholic strength.

"I am clearly of the opinion that fruit juices of the alcoholic strength of that admitted to have been made by Representative Hill are in fact intoxicating, and this unit will take notice of all such cases as are made to appear hereafter as heretofore and the law enforcement will proceed as before. It should be borne in mind that Representative Hill was acquitted by a jury on a question of fact, and that there was no holding by the judge to the effect that wine of 11 per cent. of alcoholic strength is not in fact intoxicating."

The Raleigh *News and Observer* warns the public that Congressman Hill's real purpose is to insert "the entering wedge" with which he hopes ultimately to split the Prohibition law wide open. "But his efforts," confidently declares Ex-Secretary Daniels's paper, "will fail."

Mr. Hill himself, in a signed statement in the New York *World*, has this to say of his acquittal:

"It opens the door for the modification of the Volstead Law.

"The decisions of points of law made by Judge Soper are entirely in accordance with the views originally exprest by Representative Volstead and by those who framed the Volstead Law. Section 29 was intended to exempt the makers of non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices from the penalties of the Volstead Law.

"This provision was extended to secure for the Volstead Law the votes of those Representatives in Congress who came from rural communities. Without Section 29 the Volstead Law would never have been adopted.

"Since the adoption of the Volstead Law, the Anti-Saloon League and its representatives in the Enforcement department of the Government have gradually created interpretations of their own on Section 29, by which they have sought to negative the exprest exemption made by Congress.

"The rights given the makers of cider and home-made wine under Section 29, depended solely upon the local interpretation of the Prohibition agents. Where the home-made wine or cider makers were poor and ignorant, they had no rights in many cases at all.

"Judge Soper has decided clearly that one-half of 1 per cent. definition applied to all beer, whether home-made or manufactured, does not apply to home-made cider and fruit juices unless they are actually intoxicating in fact, and that whether or not such things are intoxicating in fact—is a matter for the determination by a jury of reasonable men on a reasonable basis. The effect of this decision is to restore to the farmers the rights granted them by Section 29.

"There thus is clearly made a double standard in the Volstead Law.

"The jury in my case decided that cider of an alcoholic content of 2.70 per cent. is non-intoxicating in fact, and that home-made wine or grape juice of an alcoholic content of 11.68 is also non-intoxicating in fact.

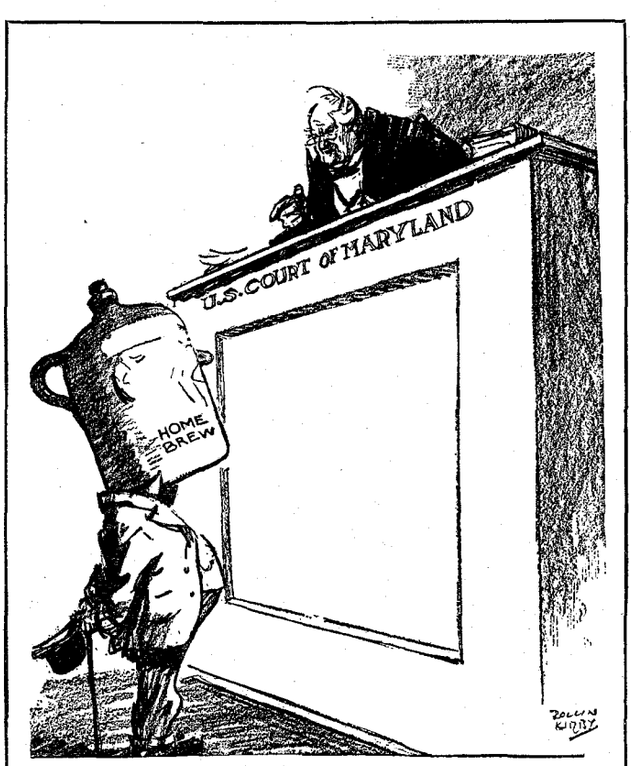
"No law with a double standard can endure. The same standard must be applied to home-made malt beverages as to home-made fruit beverages. The Anti-Saloon League does not dare to attempt to take away the privileges of Section 29, and I do not believe, in view of this decision and findings of fact by the jury, that Congress can conscientiously refrain from according to the city dwellers the same privileges as are accorded to the country dwellers."

That the Volstead Law as it stands does discriminate in favor of the man who lives in the country and against the city dwellers is conceded by many papers that comment on the Hill case, and Robert T. Small, in his Washington correspondence for the Consolidated Press Association, calls attention once more to "the age-old struggle between the city and the country":

"As time goes on, the two sections of the population appear to be growing farther and farther apart. There apparently is no such thing as a community of interest between them.

"Mr. Hill was moved to make wine and hard cider in the cellar of his Baltimore home by the fact that it seemed to him the Volstead Law was discriminating against the city fellow in favor of the farmer. He couldn't see why the law should specifically provide that the rural population could continue its practise of making 'fruit juices' in the home, while the city dweller was forbidden under threat of the Federal penitentiary from providing himself with a little home-brewed beer.

"The anti-prohibitionists have been struggling for a long time to find some reason for 'opening up' the Volstead Law in the hope that they might muster sufficient strength to modify it in some particulars. They at last believe the Hill decision will give them their opportunity."



PUTTING HIM ON PROBATION

—Kirby in the New York *World*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FLORIDA INVITES THE RICH

IT WAS A GREAT DAY FOR FLORIDA, thinks one of the State's papers, the St. Petersburg *Independent*, when the people recently adopted, by a vote of six to one, a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the levying of inheritance or income taxes. Florida, we are reminded by the Palm Beach *Post*, is the first State in the Union to take action of this kind. "With Alabama, it was one of the two States that never has imposed an inheritance tax. Now the voters have declared against such taxes forever by making the amendment a part of the fundamental law."

Florida, it seems, is not in need of money. Its State debt is said to be but $600,000, which it owes to the school fund, while there is a large sum in the treasury. But, says the Secretary of the Florida Development Board, at Jacksonville:

"Florida has great latent resources, needing capital to develop them Ratification of the constitutional amendment will encourage influx of capital for investment and development. The resulting increase in assessed valuation on both real and personal property will produce a larger tax revenue than an income or inheritance tax for the State, counties, and municipalities.

"Ratification of the amendment will result in millions of dollars becoming available to be loaned at a low rate of interest for building new hotels, apartment houses, residences and industries, resulting in cheaper money to the men who want to build homes and expand manufacturing operations.

"Large building operations mean continued employment for the laboring man, increased population, and more prosperity for the merchants."

One result of the State's action, predicts the Pensacola *News*, will be "a new era of prosperity and the doubling of the State's population in the next decade." Virtually all Florida papers agree that it is a step toward the substantial development of the State, as the Palm Beach *Times* puts it. In the opinion of the Tampa *Tribune:*

"It also means that every citizen of Florida who is the head of a family will be spared the payment of State taxes and county taxes on $500 of his personal property—a relief which will be cordially welcomed by persons of moderate means who find the tax burden yearly growing heavier and more difficult to carry.

"It will give to this State a tremendous drawing power which is sure to bring to us as citizens thousands of worth-while,'well-fixt,' progressive and enterprising people from other States."

Right there, say several papers in income-tax ridden States, is discernible the traditional colored gentleman in the wood-pile. "Promise absolution from State income and inheritance taxes," points out the Lincoln (Nebr.) *State Journal*, "and into Florida will flood the wealthy citizens of the whole country." "We may now look for an all-the-year round exodus to Florida," adds this Middle Western paper. "She is as foolish as a fox, is Florida," agrees the St. Paul *Dispatch*, and the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* does not blame the wealthy for "seeking citizenship in a Commonwealth whose tax-collectors do not pursue them after death." As Robert T. Small writes in a Consolidated Press Association article:

"Florida has become the winter home of thousands of the wealthy and well-to-do people of the country. Now Florida proposes to become the permanent, all-the-year-round abode of all those who have found shelter in her golden sun—and to attract still other thousands to her coral shores. Florida wants to assure her residents that so far as the State is concerned, their wealth is secure, not alone for the present generation, but for the generations to come."

But Florida, with her brilliant scheme, is "riding to a fall," say other—chiefly Northern—editors. In the first place, points out the New York *World*, "the State deliberately strips itself of its taxing power." Or, as the Washington *Post* explains:

"Here are the people withdrawing from their representatives in the legislature certain important powers which they formerly possest, and declaring that such powers shall never be exercised in that State. There is, of course, a certain risk in it; for it is conceivable that some emergency might arise in which it would be highly desirable to levy temporarily an income tax."

Another "fly in the ointment" is brought to our attention by the Boston *Globe:*

"Already in Washington there has been talk of so framing Federal income and inheritance taxation that more will be exacted by the Government when State governments ask less. In this way conditions would be equalized, and the Florida differential would mean a loss to Florida's treasury, while it would make no difference to individual citizens or estates."

NO STATE INCOME TAX. NO INHERITANCE TAX TO PAY
FLORIDA PASSES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
FLORIDA'S A GRAND OL' STATE!
FLORIDA
SATTERFIELD

IN THE SHADE OF THE SHELTERING PALM

—Satterfield for the John H. Perry Service.

As a southern paper, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, admits:

"From the strictly Florida view-point, untrammeled by considerations of general public policy, the new move has solid attractions. Not so much is to be said for it as an economic development within the nation. Most of the States are compelled as a matter of imperative financing to levy income and inheritance taxes. These can not be expected to rejoice in the establishment of a national asylum in which, by the mere establishment of legal and not necessarily actual residence, incomes and estates may be given immunity from taxation."

Other editors, however, are not so lenient as the Virginia daily. "The Florida amendment is a cunning invitation to 'money' to make the State its sanctuary," asserts the Grand Rapids *Herald*. "Florida undoubtedly will enjoy a temporary advantage from the development which inevitably will follow the influx of great fortunes, but Florida will live to see the day when it regrets its exigent effort to purchase prosperity at too high a price." Moreover, thinks the Cleveland *Times-Commercial:*

"Florida's bid for population of a certain sort will, we predict, be effective in a very limited degree. In taking its place as a Mekka to permit the escape of the rich from moral and financial obligations that are imposed by other States, Florida will pay a high price in reputation. It is doubtful if Nevada ever gained one permanent, desirable resident because of the Reno divorce mill. Thousands have declared a nominal residence, but as soon as they obtained the divorce they wanted, they departed, never to return within the boundaries of the State.

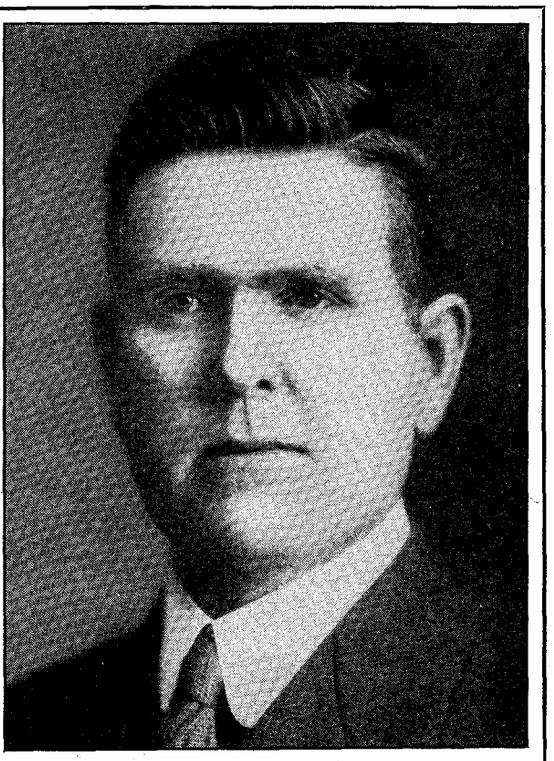
"Few persons out of the thousands who will promptly declare a residence in Florida to escape State taxes elsewhere will remain a sufficient time in that State to bring permanent population, financial investment or industrial expansion. In the end, Florida will have discovered it has sold its birthright, as did Nevada, for a mess of pottage."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VOTE-GETTER

THE TWO CONSPICUOUS DEMOCRATS to survive the Republican landslide in the Northern States are Governors Al Smith, of New York, and A. V. Donahey, of Ohio. Each emerges from the Democratic wreck a bigger figure than ever before. Like Governor Smith, Governor Donahey will be handicapped by the fact that all the minor State officers and the majority in both houses of the legislature are Republican. Nevertheless, with the aid of public opinion, he is expected in the next term to put himself in line for the Presidential race four years hence.

The Ohio Governor's majority, in the face of more than 1,000,000 popular votes for Mr. Coolidge, is said by the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.) to have been 150,000 to Smith's 115,000, which, in the opinion of the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), makes the Ohio man the better vote-getter. "'Vic' Donahey is dry, and Al is wet, and so once more the drys beat the wets," gleefully remarks *The American Issue*, of Westerville, Ohio, official organ of the Anti-Saloon League, a fact that may be stored away by Democratic leaders for use in 1928. Donahey won, too, remarks the Democratic Philadelphia *Record*, despite the fact that he made no canvass through the State, and his only speech was delivered to the voters by radio.



DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR OF REPUBLICAN OHIO

Governor A. Victor Donahey, we are told, was re-elected despite the Coolidge landslide, with the aid of the Catholic voters, although he is a Methodist, as well as that of the Ku Klux Klan, which is anti-Catholic, and the Negro voters of the State, who may be said to be against the Klan.

Perhaps the most amazing information regarding the campaign, however, comes from the independent Columbus *Ohio State Journal*. For we are informed by the Columbus paper that Governor Donahey, who is a Methodist and a Democrat, "was indorsed by the Klan, supported by Catholic papers, and received half the total colored vote of Ohio, normally Republican." After this, remarks an Eastern admirer of Donahey the vote-getter, "we must look upon the Ohio Governor, rather than Governor Smith, as 'the eighth wonder of the world.'"

In a Columbus dispatch to the Boston independent *Christian Science Monitor*, we are told that—

"Governor Donahey made his campaign for re-election virtually on his character. Unadorned by the higher education, unaided by a personal fortune, unable to show a legislative record because unsupported by a Democratic legislature, and fought by some of the large interests of the State, he stood for 'common honesty' and economy, and cited the application he had made of them in administering the business of the State."

Governor Donahey now "stands out as a national figure," declares the Akron *Times* (Ind. Dem.). In the opinion of *The Ohio State Journal*, "he owes his strength with the people primarily to the conviction that he is scrupulously honest and ambitious to serve the public." "Ohio," observes the independent Columbus *Dispatch*, "refuses to believe that any selfish interest can sway him from his judgment as to what is right." According to the Cleveland *Times*, a business daily:

"Both Harry L. Davis, the Republican candidate, and Donahey have served the State as Governors. Both ran on their records, and the voters have either demonstrated that Governor Donahey is one of the best vote-getters the Democratic party possesses, or that Mr. Davis is one of the weakest Republican candidates for the governorship that Ohio has ever known."

In the opinion of Herbert R. Mengert, political correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Ind.), writing from the State capital:

"So far as the governorship is concerned, the Republican party threw it to the Democrats, either deliberately or unwittingly. If the nomination of former Governor Harry L. Davis was a mistake, the management of his canvass was a farce or a tragedy. In a year in which it was to be seen that independent voting on State and local matters was to prevail, the former chieftain had nothing more upon which to rely than the worn-out cry to vote a partisan ticket from top to bottom.

"The effect of the Klan upon the governorship is far from clear. In the exchange, Governor Donahey may have gained to an extent, but no one contends seriously that he owes his second term to the Klan."

These mistakes now being "ancient history," several Ohio papers, such as the Toledo *Blade* (Ind. Rep.), Sandusky *Star-Journal* (Dem.), and Cincinnati *Post* (Ind.) are inclined to speculate on what the future holds for Ohio and her re-elected Governor. The new legislature, observes *The American Issue*, "is overwhelmingly dry." It is also overwhelmingly Republican, and, we are again reminded by *The Post:*

"At its last session it devoted more time to playing politics than it gave to the people's business. It harassed the Governor at every turn, doing everything within its power to embarrass him and tie his hands as chief executive.

"The lesson that the newly elected General Assembly must learn is that its job is legislation, not partizan politics. It must make up its mind to cooperate with the Governor in all plans to advance the welfare of the State."

But the Lorain *Journal* (Ind. Dem.), even tho of the same political faith as Governor Donahey, does not trail along with the other Ohio papers quoted above. To this editor "the re-election of Governor Donahey probably means that Ohio will stand still for another two years, so far as enterprise in government is concerned. Under him, Ohio will be a good linesman in the national game, but she will never carry the ball over the line for a touchdown."

Altho there seems to be no other criticism of the present Governor, the chairman of the Ohio Republican State Campaign Committee has this to say:

"We would rather a thousand times go down in defeat under conditions as they are than win our victory knowing we owed it to religious bigotry or racial prejudice on our part.

"We went through our campaign determined not to let racial or religious matters creep into it in any way.

"We were fully aware of the activities to capitalize the religious issue by the other side. A careful and complete analysis of the returns shows plainly that the defeat of former Governor Davis is wholly traceable to that element which stands for bigotry, and because of his unwillingness as Governor, and since, to make common cause with them."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

CAL spells the end of the Radical.—*Columbia Record.*

THE red menace in this country is down with the blues.—*Dayton Journal.*

THE White House and the Congressional building are several blocs apart.—*Manila Bulletin.*

"CRACK a smile," must have a literal meaning in these days of lipstick and face paint.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

TALKING of brass tacks, the brassiest tax can be found in the Fordney-McCumber tariff law.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

IT appears that the Democratic party will have to disinherit the donkey and adopt the stork if it ever expects to assemble enough voters to win.—*Columbia Record.*

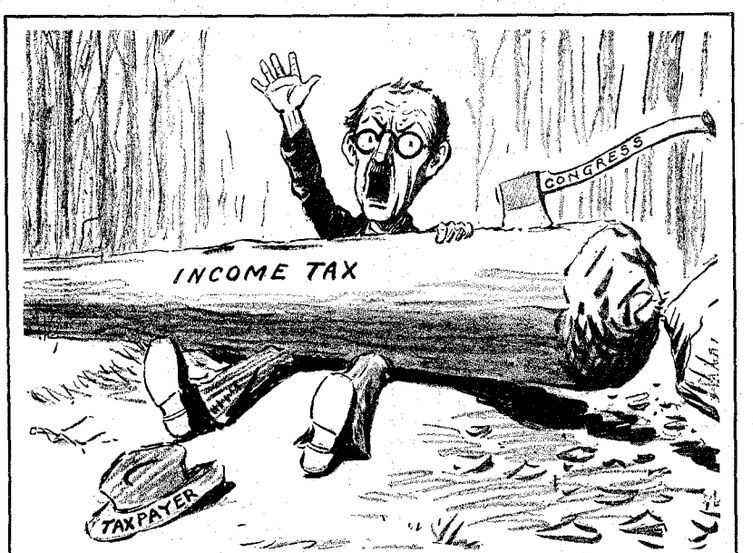
SECRETARY MELLON observes that the sky is clear for business. And the sky is the limit.—*Columbia Record.*

A DANGEROUS alien is one who thinks our Government as rotten as political speakers say it is.—*Newark Ledger.*

THE chief trouble with the "Solid South" seems to be that it isn't solid with anything but itself.—*Columbia Record.*

WOULDN'T it be awful if this country should need saving some time between election years!—*La Porte (Ind.) Argus.*

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE says that what happened to his ticket was but an incident, but so also, we understand, is passing on, as the Christian Scientists euphemistically call it.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*



HEY! HOW ABOUT ANOTHER CUT?

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

NOTHING restores the self-esteem of the gentleman who isn't boss in his own home like the secret ballot.—*Detroit News.*

YOU can't work up a revolution in a land where nothing really worries the common people except static.—*Davenport Times.*

IT isn't that Americans are conservative, but that they can't stay mad while they're prosperous.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Herald.*

LA FOLLETTE'S defeat indicates that our country will have to flutter along without any left wing.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

MARK SULLIVAN says lack of harmony beat the Democrats. Lack of votes had something to do with it.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

THE Governor of Texas has freed a convict whose wife gave birth to triplets. Out of the frying-pan into the fire, as it were.—*Seattle Argus.*

THE President's immediate job, as it appears to us, will be to keep the lame ducks from proposing any quack measures.—*Columbia Record.*

EVEN those who deny that woman is qualified for high executive office admit that she might qualify as speaker of the house.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ANOTHER especially pathetic little feature of every-day life is a materialist who fails to succeed in collecting any material.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

COME to think of it, we are inclined to believe that La Follette's ruse to make people believe the Republicans had tens of millions of slush funds caused a rush in that direction.—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

THE earth shall inherit the meek.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

EDUCATION pays. Nearly all of the great coaches are college graduates.—*Jersey City Journal.*

THAT ethyl gas that has killed so many people is evidently the female of the species.—*Columbia Record.*

"GAS-BAGS may cross Atlantic regularly." They do now; one meets them on all liners.—*Elizabeth Journal.*

IT's queer the authorities can't discover fake stocks, when the sucker finds them so easily.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

MONEY in politics is an evil, of course, but we endeavor to remember that it takes a lot of dough to make enough pie to go all around.—*Columbia Record.*

IT'S the fat-head, not the overhead, that makes government costly.—*Columbia Record.*

THE silent candidate appears to have shown the maxi-mum strength.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

LET'S not fight for more liberty until we learn to handle what we've got.—*Cedar Falls (Iowa) Record.*

MAYBE it was a landslide for Coolidge, and maybe it was an irresistible glacial movement.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

WE have just read something from a man who objects to monuments being erected to dead politicians. As for us, the more monuments of that sort, the merrier, say we.—*Columbia Record.*

USING sand to disperse clouds isn't new. The go-getters have been doing that for centuries.—*Atlantic City Press-Union.*

MELLON told us how much they make. Now we are even more eager to discover how they make it.—*Jackson Clarion-Ledger.*

WE are a patriotic people, always filled with a zeal to save the country from one another.—*Woodstock (Ont.) Sentinel-Review.*

A DOCTOR in Los Angeles says we should abolish the corset. Might as well say abolish the hoopskirt.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

NO, we don't think the Republicans put anything over on us; they merely put something under us and exploded it.—*Columbia Record.*

WHY be surprized that women thought less of the ballot after getting it? That's the way they are about husbands.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

THE roar of Niagara Falls is to be broadcasted over the radio. We hear something that sounds like it on our radio every night.—*Southern Lumberman.*

ONE Democratic diagnostician says: "Our leadership is insufficient." Our notion is that we are short of followership.—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

HOPE may spring eternal, but from the view-point of us Democrats it has four-year periods of arrested development.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

MILLIONAIRE COUZENS paid an income tax of about $6,000 for 1923. We are now prepared to join with him in his accusations that there is something rotten in the Treasury Department.—*Columbia Record.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN - COMMENT

FRANCE'S RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

"FRANCE FALLS AT LAST to Soviet seduction!" regretfully exclaim some European editors, who had felt convinced that France had more reason for wrath at Russia than most nations, because of her vast holdings of Russian bonds, which came in large measure from small thrifty investors. Naturally, supporters of Premier Herriot's Radical-Socialist Government acclaim his act of recognition with as much warmth as his opponents decry it. In England it was noted particularly that the Government of France chose the day before the British election to recognize *de jure* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the London *Times* believes "there could be no clearer illustration of the new direction of French policy." But tho the stroke coincided with a significant day in British politics, it was not intended to impress the British electorate, as some French newspapers seem to think, says this London daily, which adds that "it has been one of the chief aims of Mr. Herriot for a long time past to reach an agreement with the Bolsheviks." We are then advised that:

International Newsreel photograph

LEADING HIMSELF TO IT

The Soviet Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Rakovsky, takes formal possession of the Russian Embassy at Paris in the name of Soviet Russia and makes arrangements for the arrival of Mr. Krassin, Soviet Ambassador to France.

"Naturally the Bolshevists, who have given up the hope that Great Britain will rescue them from the consequences of their misdeeds, are now concentrating their attention on the new opportunities in France, and are offering French business the usual glittering bait in the form of promises of big concessions and extraordinary commercial privileges. Again and again, in the experience of Poland, Germany, Italy, and above all, and most recently, of Great Britain, these promises have been proved to be utterly deceptive. No serious trade can be done with Soviet Russia, for the simple reason that the policy of the Bolshevists makes real trade impossible. They control, it is true, the great natural resources of Russia, but the exploitation of these resources is paralyzed by their rule. There is oil in the Caucasian region; there are other rich mineral deposits in South Russia, the Urals, and Siberia; there are thousands of miles of fertile plains which under proper management could yield abundant crops of corn. All these immense possibilities of production are blighted by the insane methods of Bolshevist rule. A population of millions that not many years ago represented an extending market has been sadly diminished by famine and by the most cruel reign of terror known in modern times. It barely keeps alive by reducing its requirements to a minimum. In present conditions it is not, and can not be, a market. The price of bread is rising in Paris. It is rising much more quickly and dangerously in Moscow and Petrograd. Mr. Herriot's note to Moscow says a great deal about the interests of French investors and the need for maintaining contracts entered into between French nationals and former Russian Governments. This country has gone through deep waters in the attempt to discover the real attitude of the Soviet Government toward debts and claims, and has discovered, what the Government of the United States discovered long ago, that the fundamental principle of the Bolshevists is not to keep faith."

In contrast to the verdict of this independent London daily, we have the opinion of the Liberal London *Daily News*, which reads:

"The French Government has done wisely in recognizing Soviet Russia. If this had been done earlier the international situation to-day might have been very different. Of course, if the Soviets intend to pursue the sort of policy which is outlined in the Zinovieff letter, no amount of official recognition by anybody can restore them to any sort of place in civilized society, but there is no doubt that the temper which this astonishing document exhibits, and which the Bolshevist press and reported speeches of Bolshevist leaders show clearly to exist, has been fostered and encouraged by the attempt of foreign Governments to treat Russia as tho it did not exist. There would seem to be few easier and more certain ways of driving a man out of his mind than for his neighbors to conspire to treat him as a certified madman."

Perhaps the foremost French judgment is that of the Paris *Temps*, which is frequently spoken of as unofficially representing the views of the French Foreign Office. Now that the thing is done, it believes that discussion of theoretical questions about the fact are futile. France must make the best of it, and this journal recalls:

"Let it be admitted that for seven years it has been impossible properly to protect French interests in Russia because the revolutionary Government there categorically refused to recognize obligations contracted in the name of the Russian people. Consequently, our only chance to defend our indisputable rights with efficacy is to bind the Soviet authority by engagements freely accepted, and willingly to be kept, if the Soviet Government really wishes Russia to regain her place in the company of States and have civilized nations of the world actively cooperate with her toward her recovery.

"There is no use blinking the fact that many difficulties will have to be met in the course of the negotiations that are to follow recognition *de jure*, and which will have their bearing on the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

settlement of all questions at issue between the two countries. In every matter of dispute France will refuse to surrender any of her rights, in the face of debts contracted by Russia and responsibilities undertaken by her with French citizens, so it will be necessary to find flexible formulas to reconcile recognition with the principles on which the Soviet régime is based."

The *Temps* goes on to say that there is no question of the important political consequences which will follow the restoration of normal relations between France and Russia. It reminds us that from the earliest moment of their authority the Russian revolutionists conducted themselves as enemies of France, because France had been such a faithful ally of Imperial Russia. This Paris daily reminds us also that in the first years of the new régime Moscow was in constant close relations with reactionary Germany. Soviet Russia, it recalls, seemed to be convinced that it could bring on a Communist Revolution in Germany, while Germany saw the possibility of "colonizing" Russia for its own profit and the purpose of exploiting Russia's revolutionary influence against the nations of the Entente. We read then:

"There are reasons for believing that both Berlin and Moscow were equally deceived in their secret hopes, and that since certain things happened to a Russian commercial mission in the German capital, some months ago, a great change has come over Russo-German relations. When France is officially represented at Moscow, and her general policy neither in Europe nor outside of Europe is in formal opposition to the traditional policy of Russia, which the Soviet Government is following, it is to be expected that a new state of affairs will appear. The great thing is not to be deceived by mere appearances and to be on the watch that the resumption of Franco-Russian relations should really serve the interest of France as best understood."

But to the Paris *Figaro*, it seems that Moscow will be flattering itself that France has surrendered because she felt herself defeated. That's the story the Russian people will hear, according to this daily, which adds:

"Historians, who will have the opportunity of noting the irony of events, will appreciate the profound logic of the Radical-Socialist French Government, which hastened to recognize the Communist Republic of Russia the day after the Communist International, in session at Moscow, declared that the Socialists were as much bourgeois as the bourgeois, and ranked them with the Fascists as among the chief elements to be destroyed."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Herriot's "policy of dangerous illusions does not end in too cruel an awakening," remarks the Paris *Gaulois*, and it continues:

"The recognition of Soviet Russia on the morrow of the discontinuance of the appropriation for the French Embassy at the Vatican may irritate still more a large section of the French public. The moderate-minded French, to whom Mr. Herriot formerly made such delicate allusion, will be obliged to note that in international matters the Premier has two weights and two measures. He shows himself as deferential toward the Third International of Moscow as he is disdainful toward the Catholic Powers whose reach throughout the world is very differently solid and very differently vast."

A POLISH THRUST

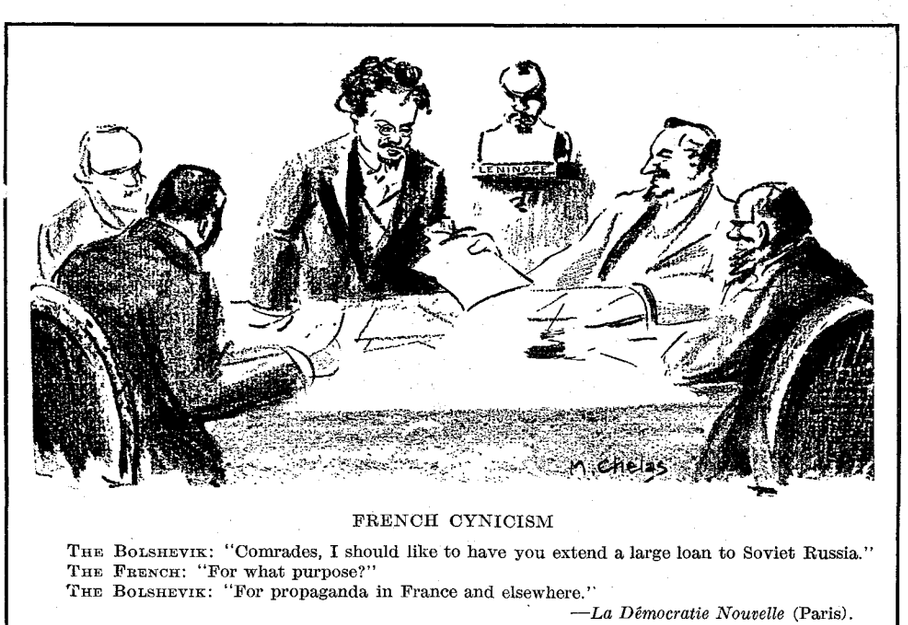
THE BOLSHEVIK: "After London the next easiest step for me to take was Paris, of course." —*Mucha* (Warsaw).

All in all, it would appear that while the Liberals and Radicals in France hail recognition as the final step necessary for the pacification of Europe, writes a New York *World* correspondent from Paris, the Conservatives admit recognition was inevitable, but are not so hopeful of its results. This informant tells us further:

"Senator de Monzie, who revised the text of the recognition until he got a wording acceptable to both Moscow and Paris, believes he will succeed in making an arrangement with Russia by which new French concessions there and French trading concerns acting with the Russian foreign trade monopoly can be made to yield part of their profits to satisfy French holders of Russian bonds.

"Private individuals and companies held 11,000,000,000 gold francs (about $2,000,000,000) worth of these bonds and the Government about 3,500,000,000 (about $700,000,000) more. In addition to these Czarist debts French losses by confiscation and destruction in Russia total about 6,000,000,000 gold francs (about $1,100,000,000).

"The Conservatives do not think the Soviets will pay any part of these obligations. They expect that when the negotiations start, the Russians will present a bill for the costs to Russia, of the Wrangel, Kolchak and other 'White' interventions amounting to about 14,000,000,000 gold rubles (about $7,000,000,000), about double the French claims."



FRENCH CYNICISM

THE BOLSHEVIK: "Comrades, I should like to have you extend a large loan to Soviet Russia."
THE FRENCH: "For what purpose?"
THE BOLSHEVIK: "For propaganda in France and elsewhere."
—*La Démocratie Nouvelle* (Paris).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NORWAY'S MOMENTOUS ELECTIONS

SUCH INTENSITY OF FEELING as Norway's October elections brought to a pause has seldom been equaled, according to political observers in that country, who tell us that the outcome of the great political battle was awaited with suspense by the entire population. The "opposing parties were bitterly opposed" to one another, we are told, on the leading issues of the reform of the public finances, the repeal of Prohibition, and social questions such as the attitude to be taken toward the demands of the Labor parties. From the press we learn that of the 150 seats in the Storthing the Conservatives secured 54, the Lefts 32, the Laborites 24, the Agrarians 23, the Socialists, 9, the Communists 6, and the Democrats 2. Compared with the election three years ago the Conservative and Agrarian parties gained 2 seats and secured a narrow combined majority of four votes in the new Storthing. These two parties have a combined strength of 77 votes compared to 74 in the previous assembly, and consequently the elections may lead to far-reaching developments and force the present Government of the Lefts to resign. The government party lost 4 seats in the parliamentary body, and the Moscow Communists suffered a crushing defeat, being reduced from 14 to 6 seats. But the Laborites made some gains.

The fate of Prohibition was not definitely decided through the election, and it seems most likely that Prohibition will be temporarily retained, as the radical parties are in favor of it, and even quite a few of the Agrarians are opposed to its repeal. It is most probable, according to Norwegian informants, that the question will be voted upon in a popular referendum during one of the first sessions. The present cabinet, under the leadership of Johan Ludwig Mowinckel, favors Prohibition, and is expected to continue in office at least until after the meeting of the Storthing in January.

THE FLAG THAT FELL

The heavy defeat of the Communists in Norway's election is said to show that in Norway only the Norwegian flag may be unfurled.

—*Aftenposten* (Christiania).

In commenting upon the result several journals regret that the elections did not create a clearer political situation. The press of the Lefts seem to be divided, some papers suggesting that the Government resign without delay and others maintaining that it should remain in power until defeated through a parliamentary vote. The leading Conservative organ, the Christiania *Morgenbladet*, holds that the question of a new government is not in order till the new Storthing meets after New Year's, and should not be discust till then. This daily believes that the elections will prove to have been of utmost importance for stabilizing the State's finances and subduing political disorders and revolutionary talk. The Christiania *Tidens Tegn*, organ of the Moderate Liberals, allies of the Conservatives, is strongly in favor of a decisive political union betwen the Conservative and Agrarian parties for the purpose of taking over the Government. The paper turns sharply against any tendency that may prevail in the present government party to remain in power and disregard the will of the people as demonstrated through the election.

The defeat of the Communists seems to be met with joy and satisfaction in wide circles. The Christiania *Arbeiderbladet*, chief organ of the Laborites, characterizes the defeat as a sheer

A NORWEGIAN JAB AT THE BOOTLEGGERS

THE SMUGGLING KING: "If the Conservatives, who oppose Prohibition, had won, I should have been out of business."

—*Aftenposten* (Christiania).

catastrophe, and holds it natural that the working classes should react against the tactics of the faction of the Communists that takes its orders from Moscow. The spokesman of that element, the Christiania *Norges Kommunistblad*, "admits defeat, but maintains that in no small degree it was due to tactical errors that ought not to have occurred." This journal warns the leaders against making the party too exclusive, and charges some of them with having been too quarrelsome and intolerant. The party's chief purpose in the near future, it adds, must be to carry on propaganda within the trade unions.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOLSHEVISM'S CHANCE IN THE BALKANS

OMINOUS PRESS DISPATCHES every so often startle us with vague terror about the possibility of a new smash-up in the Balkans, and, therefore, the observations of the newspapers in various countries of that region have particular timeliness. According to some Balkan editors, this scene of unending disputes now shows a conflict between Nationalism and Bolshevism, and by this remark they mean that whenever a trouble spot appears in any of the Balkan countries, there Russian Soviet forces are found to have been long in operation, spreading the stream of Soviet propaganda. Not so long ago the Athens *Embros*, in noticing the activities of the Communist faction in Athens and Saloniki, issued a warning to the Soviet Minister at the Greek capital, Comrade Ustinoff, that unless he ceased his propaganda work in Greece, he would be obliged to leave the country and go back to Moscow with all the members

A SOVIET JIBE AT ROUMANIA

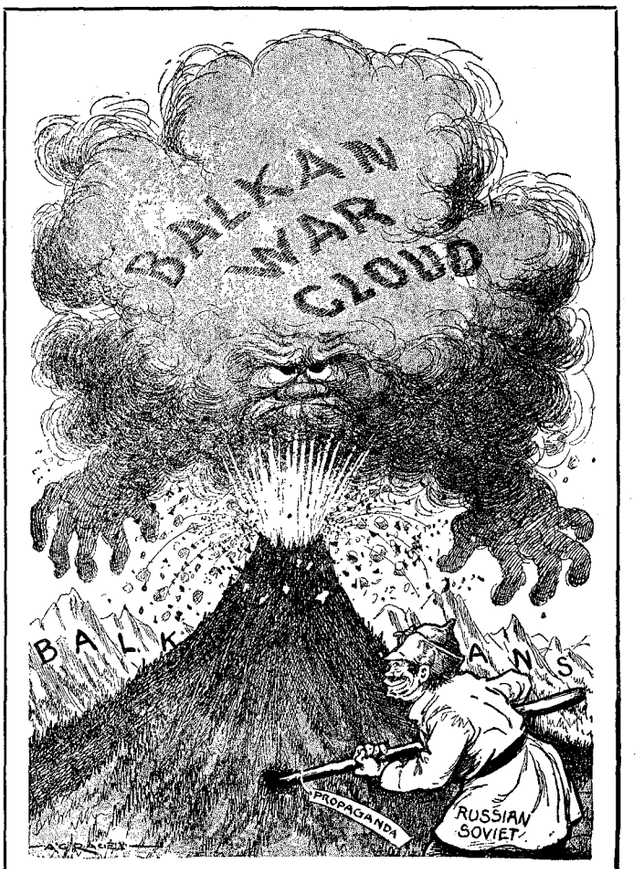
ROUMANIA: "And yet they say that Bessarabia is not inseparably bound to me!"

—*Isviestia* (Moscow).

of his legation. Incidentally, the Soviet Legation is said to number seventy persons, which is more than all the other foreign missions together have at Athens.

From another Athens daily, the *Eleftheron Vima*, we learn that during the past few months Greece has suffered from a series of strikes, which it claims are entirely unjustifiable from the economic and labor point of view. According to this journal all these strikes were organized "in order to let Moscow know that there is such a thing as Bolshevism in Greece, so that those connected with it might get their salaries paid, in cash and in dollars, on time." This newspaper meanwhile asserts that "the Greek State has always been on the side of labor in all disputes without exception."

In various Greek journals it is alleged that the emissaries of Bolshevism have made Athens their official headquarters since



THE TROUBLE-MAKER HARD AT IT

"Stirring up the world's most dangerous crater."

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

the Greek Government extended to Soviet Russia recognition *de jure*. It is also charged that these Bolshevists are particularly active in the Balkans among those elements of the population that suffered so terribly as a result of the Greek defeat in Asia Minor and the subsequent wholesale migrations of refugees. Among Bulgarian newspapers we find the Soviet régime accused of trying to get hold of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization in order to start a general disturbance in the Balkans. According to a Sofia French language newspaper, *La Bulgarie*—

"The Bolsheviks understood that if they could capture this organization they would be in a position to upset Greece, Jugo-Slavia and Bulgaria simultaneously, thus throwing the entire peninsula into the chaos of revolution. . . . Nevertheless the chief of the organization, Todor Alexandroff, came boldly out against the Bolshevization of Macedonia, and refused to consider any plan whereby his committee could be used to suit the leaders of Moscow. Alexandroff was assassinated on August 31; but a few days later his Bolshevik assassins were killed in turn by the followers of Alexandroff."

The same view is shared by the Bulgarian independent daily *Slovo* and the democratic *Preporetz*, which explains that "the position of the country is made difficult on account of the double pressure brought to bear on Bulgaria by the Bolsheviks of Moscow on the one hand, who are always fomenting trouble, and by the Entente Powers on the other, who keep up their demand for excessive reparations payments."

But in reply to such accusations, the Communist party of Sofia issued a statement denying complicity in the various plans to Bolshevize Bulgaria, in which was alleged—

"All the present agitation is due to the Bulgarian Government, which is responsible also for the recent political murders. Soviet Russia has never had any designs in connection with the Macedonian organizations. Nevertheless the Communist party will contribute to the formation of a strong and united Revolutionary

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Macedonian organizations, which in turn will cooperate with other similar Balkan organizations, to the end that Macedonia may become independent with the help of Russia."

The Sofia correspondent of the Turkish daily *Tanin* of Constantinople, in explaining the events in Bulgaria, states that "with the Communist and Agrarian parties of Bulgaria placed beyond the law, all the other Democratic and Socialist organizations are combining against the Government, which is accused of having brought the country to its present chaotic condition." Noticing such alarming news from Sofia, the Athens *Vradyni* declares that the whole agitation in Bulgaria is artificial, and is due to the deliberate acts of the Bulgarians, who are trying to frighten certain European statesmen so that Bulgaria may be permitted to enlarge her Army, which was limited to 20,000 volunteers by the Treaty of Neuilly.

In Jugo-Slavia, as we learn from the press there, the struggle between the old Serbian elements under Pashich and the new Croatian factors under Radich still disturbs the country where the Democrats under Davidovich are trying hard to bring about a reconciliation between the two antagonists. But the Serbian daily *Pravda* remarks:

"No accord is possible, except one that is based on the radical revision of the Constitution, which has been voted upon by the Serbians alone, and without the participation of the Croatians. The entire Croat people has stated repeatedly that it does not and will never recognize the present Constitution. The idea of bringing about some changes in the Constitution to suit the wishes of the Croatians has met with the opposition of the Serbians, of whom only thirty have agreed to vote on the subject at all. It is therefore necessary to proceed to a general election in Jugo-Slavia, before any attempt to change the Constitution is made."

"There are people in Croatia," said the Croatian Agrarian leader Radich to the *Politka* of Belgrade, "who think that the present parliamentary régime in Jugo-Slavia is temporary, and that it will very soon give way to a new Government, or even to a dictatorship. It is therefore extremely important that the two Constitutional factors, i. e. : Parliament and the Crown, should get together in order to reaffirm and develop the parliamentary system with all that it implies, and to exterminate definitely all secret influences now at work in the country against parliamentarism."

This Croat leader sharply criticizes the Pashich régime and accuses its chief of fomenting trouble in the Balkans, by arming certain Bulgarian-Macedonian bands, by having in his pay the former Bulgarian ministers, Obboff and Todoroff, and by employing every means to bring about friction between Serbia and Bulgaria, and all this with the sole object of making the Pashich Government solid.

Advancing into Roumania, we find it said by various journals that, in addition to her economic troubles, she has to contend with the strategems of numerous Bolshevik agents, who are "bent upon producing a Soviet Republic in Bessarabia." The Bucharest *Universul* reminds us that at the end of September a strong and well-armed body of men tried to cross the border near Norosheni and Volkoff. The invaders were led by five officers of the Soviet Red Army, and we are told that when the troops were surrounded, two of the officers committed suicide, but three made their escape into the interior of Bessarabia. This newspaper advises us also that between 300,000 and 600,000 lei were found on the bodies of the dead officers, and also many documents "showing that the object of the incursion was to establish a Soviet Republic." (A Roumanian lei is worth about half a cent.)

The Bucharest *Adeverul* avers that "in the battle of Norosheni the Reds left 200 dead on the field, while the Roumanian troops also suffered heavy casualties. Martial law was declared throughout Bessarabia, and all newspapers printed in Russian in Kishinev and elsewhere were seized.

HOW CHILE'S JUNTA GOVERNMENT WORKS

WIDE POPULARITY is enjoyed by Chile's Junta Government, it would seem, because it has given so little evidence of a disposition to exercise autocratic power. Thus, we are told that it has not imposed censorship on the press, nor has it absolutely forbidden political activities. It will be recalled by our readers that General Altamirano is Acting Executive of Chile. President Alessandri's inability to form a majority in Congress, and the refusal of his supporters to let him resign and thereby have the Conservatives gain a victory, resulted in his taking a six months' leave of absence in Europe. According to a decree recently issued, this period of Provisional Government will be followed by Presidential and Congressional elections, planned for May 10, 1925. At a full session of Parliament, to be presided over by the Junta Government on September 18, 1925, the President-elect will be inducted into office. The procedure by which the present situation in Chile was brought about is described by the confidential agent of the Junta Government to Argentine in the Santiago *Ultimas Noticias:*

"There was no revolution, if by revolution you mean armed struggle. What happened was simply this: We were in complete administrative bankruptcy. A loan of 1,000,000,000 pesos had just been contracted for, and the school-teachers had not been paid for several months. The last strain was the passing of a law by which the legislators granted themselves fat subsidies. This was contrary to constitutional mandates, which state that there should be no remuneration for these posts.

"The movement was popular. It has no military character whatsoever. The only task of the actual Junta is the reorganization of the administrative machinery, and the drawing up of rules for the Constituent Assembly."

Editorially speaking the *Ultimas Noticias* expresses its contempt for a certain type of politician and suggests its extinction in the following words:

"Former congressmen are so little frightened by past experience that they are openly preparing for the coming electoral fight. The politicians' influence is everywhere to be felt. The species has not disappeared from the political fauna, tho it now assumes a different character, suggesting compromises, offering to cooperate in reforms, mediating and meddling everywhere. Is there a way to dissolve this invisible Congress? There is one infallible way, that nobody will dare apply, which consists in suspending the civic rights of all the members of the last Congress during five years to come. They would thus lose all interest in their opposition to constitutional reform, and especially to electoral measures, on fighting which they pin all their hopes."

But while some of Chile's most influential journals think that the Junta Government has on the whole been beneficial, the Santiago *Nacion* perceives a menace in a tendency to reform everything, which it believes might lead to grave results. According to its opinion—

"The great difficulty of the present Government is the inevitable and compulsory return to democratic formulas. The only possible solution is a constitutional reform and also an electoral reform; but until these become a reality, the great illusion of pretending to make the world anew will grow with grave risks for our own security.

"There is nothing more dangerous than to exaggerate or extend beyond its natural limit the power to legislate which only extraordinary circumstances and the people's welfare may temporarily vest in unconstitutional governments. It is therefore of the utmost importance to avoid the excess of authority in the Junta Government so far as its legislative faculties are concerned."

This newspaper also charges that that Junta Government has discontinued certain judicial offices, thereby hampering the administration of justice. The Government is then reproached for having enacted decrees requiring the registration of all the inhabitants of the country. Failure to comply with this law means a sentence of ten days in jail or a fine of 60 pesos. (The peso amounts to nearly $0.10 in American currency.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

Publishers' Photo Service

A FORMER PLAGUE-SPOT OF THE TROPICS NOW MADE HEALTHFUL BY MEDICAL SCIENCE

View overlooking Panama City from the Tivoli Hotel.

THE TROPICS SAFE FOR WHITE MEN

THE POPULAR IDEA, sanctified by age, that the tropics are "the white man's grave," is pronounced erroneous by the English geographer, Prof. J. W. Gregory, in a recent address, printed in *Nature* (London). Admitting that the general distribution of mankind is in close agreement with the rule that the white race has settled in the temperate regions and left the tropics to the colored races, he nevertheless considers that rule inconsistent with so many facts that it is not a safe basis for a national policy. After recounting the supposed unfavorable factors, such as heat, moisture, excessive sun, etc., he concludes that none is necessarily injurious and that the white man's troubles in tropical lands have been due chiefly to lack of sanitation. As an example of a recent authoritative verdict he refers to the report of a subcommittee appointed in 1914 by the Australian Medical Congress to investigate the medical aspects of tropical settlement:

"After extensive inquiries, and comparison of the blood of children born and bred in the tropics with those of the temperate regions, and other evidence, the subcommittee reported in 1920 as follows: 'After mature consideration the subcommittee is unable to find anything pointing to the existence of inherent or insuperable obstacles in the way of the permanent occupation of tropical Australia by a healthy indigenous white race. They consider that the whole question of successful development and settlement of tropical Australia by white races is fundamentally a question of applied public health in the modern sense.'

"The trend of medical opinion to the view that there is no physiological reason why the white race should not inhabit the tropics may lead to a change similar to that regarding some localities in the temperate zones, which were formerly regarded as death-traps and are now popular health resorts. The island of Walcheren, on the coast of one of the most densely peopled countries in Europe and only thirty miles from so fashionable a waterplace as Ostend, had, a century and a quarter ago, one of the most deadly climates in Europe. The largest army which had ever left the British islands landed there in 1809. Napoleon did not think it worth powder and shot. 'Only keep them in check,' was his order, 'and the bad air and fevers peculiar to the country will soon destroy the army.' Napoleon's judgment was justified. The force of 70,000 men disembarked on July 31 and August 1. By October 10 142 per thousand were dead of disease, and 587 per thousand were ill.

"Algeria is now a trusted sanatorium. Yet disease annually swept away 7 per cent. of the French Army that conquered it. The deadliness of the Spanish Main to our armies was described by Samuel Johnson. 'The attack on Cartagena,' he said, 'is yet remembered, where the Spaniards from the ramparts saw their invaders destroyed by the hostility of the elements; poisoned by the air, and crippled by the dews. In the last war the Havanna was taken, at what expense is too well remembered. May my country be never cursed with such another conquest.' Yet Havana, under American administration, has become one of the healthiest cities in the world.

"Sir John Moore, when Governor of St. Lucia (1796), wrote home that it is not the climate that kills, but mismanagement. His insight has been demonstrated in the same region. The French attempt to build the Panama Canal was defeated by disease. Discovery of its nature enabled the late Surgeon-General Gorgas to secure for the 10,000 men, women, and children in the canal construction camps, in spite of the high humid heat, as good health as they would have had in the United States. Gorgas claimed that the results at Panama 'will be generally received as a demonstration that the white man can live and thrive in the tropics. When the great valleys of the Amazon and of the Kongo are occupied by a white population, more food will be produced in these regions than is now produced in all the rest of the inhabited world.'

"The experience of colonization in tropical Australia is limited to about seventy years; but it affords no ground for the expectation that the ultimate effects on the white race will be detrimental.

"The conclusion that white settlement of the tropics is possible should not lead to the drawbacks of a tropical climate being overlooked. The conditions where the wet bulb temperatures are high are uncomfortable and unfavorable to mental and physical activity. People who are not keenly interested in their work should avoid the tropics. Ellsworth Huntington has directed attention to the dependence of Western civilization on the stimulating nature of the temperate climate.

"The enervating effect of the tropical climate is no doubt counterbalanced by various compensations. Man needs less in food, fuel, clothing, and housing, while the same amount of exertion will produce a more luxuriant and valuable crop. The supremely

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fertile tropical regions have, however, usually a hot muggy climate, which is not attractive to Europeans while areas with less trying conditions are available.

"The conclusion that the white man is not physiologically disqualified from manual labor in the tropics and may colonize any part of Australia simplifies interracial problems, as it provides an additional outlet and spacious home for the European race."

THE WAR AGAINST BLINDNESS

HOW THE INCREASE OF BLINDNESS has been stopt and the number of the blind actually lessened by the observance of sanitary rules and by a little care and caution, is told in *The Weekly Bulletin* of the California State Board of Health (Sacramento), by Dr. Edward F. Glaser, of San Francisco, a member of the Board. "Because so many people now wear glasses, the fallacy has arisen," says Dr. Glaser, "that the human eye is deteriorating, and one unscientific man has ventured the rash idea, that perhaps in a few hundred years the human race may become blind. This is far from the truth. Just as the average human life has lengthened so the eyes have become more efficient organs of vision." In fact:

"The last census showed a decrease in the number of blind in the United States, and the schools for the blind are showing each year fewer eligible blind pupils. This has been brought about by the great amount of preventive and educational work, and by better understanding in the care and hygiene of the eyes—not only the wearing of glasses, but the proper care and the proper use of the eyes to keep them strong and well, and the proper and immediate diagnosis and cure of 'disease.'

"Too many people seem to think that the wearing of glasses is going to keep their eyes well. Be sure that your eyes or your children's eyes are properly examined by a doctor, trained and capable of recognizing and diagnosing actual conditions, who possesses the knowledge and training necessary in applying the proper remedies, whether medical, surgical or the wearing of glasses. Eyestrain is a medical problem, and no one without definite medical education should be trusted with the differentiation between healthy and diseased eyes.

"The eyes are healthy only so long as the body is healthy, and ill-health is always deleterious to the organs of sight. During attacks of measles and other contagious fevers of childhood, the eyes should be protected from bright light and from close work and the eyes and lids kept carefully cleansed free from secretions, preferably by use of boric acid solution. Also the acute stages of the diseases should be followed by long periods during which the eyes are used but little at close work, for if this precaution is not followed, near-sightedness and astigmatism will likely develop. These temporarily subnormal children should be kept away from much book or close work and encouraged to spend many hours daily in the open air. Reading and studying in the morning before breakfast should be discouraged not only with weak but also well children. The books and magazines read in early life should have large lettering and striking pictures, and all playthings and games should be prohibited which have small figures or dazzling combinations of form or color."

"Children should be taught from earliest age," says Dr. Glaser, "never to gaze long upon any near objects brightly illuminated by the direct rays of the sun. Babies in carriages, flat on their backs, should have their faces shielded from the full glare of the sun. All baby carriages should be provided with tops and lined preferably with some green material. It is a bad habit, he tells us, to have a ball or bright object dangling in front of the babies' eyes, as in fixing it the eyes turn in and tend to produce cross eyes." Then, too,

"Children should be protected from all toys and articles with sharp edges or points which can possibly injure the eyes, and if allowed to carry a knife, fork or scissors, they should be taught to always have the point away from them.

"Many people's sight is in danger from poor lighting. The ideal illumination for the reader is light coming from behind, preferably over the left shoulder, and striking without shadows directly upon the page. The eyes should never be in a constant glare. The best lighting system is that nearest to ordinary daylight. The light should be evenly distributed throughout the room. The method by which the light is thrown to the ceiling and reflected throughout the room is one of the best. Whatever method of lighting is used, we should see that our eyes are under as little strain as possible. There may not be enough light and the eyes, therefore, strain in order to see the work. Even the strongest eyes will suffer. Also the light may be good but placed so that there are too many shadows. This is just as bad for the eyes as not enough light. Light may be too bright and not properly shaded, so that the eyes are in a constant glare. Bright lights should be efficiently shaded.

"Perhaps the most important prevention of blindness work is that done by the doctor at the time of the baby's birth, and that is the use in the babies' eyes of prophylactic drops to prevent ophthalmia. In California the law compels the State Board of Health to distribute free for the use of doctors and hospitals the prophylactic. It is a 1 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver in a small wax ampule containing just sufficient dosage for each child. Its almost universal use is shown by the fact that about 40,000 of these ampules were distributed in California during the past fiscal year. It should be a criminal offense for any doctor to neglect to use, or any parent forbid the use of this prophylactic, by means of which the blindness caused by babies' sore eyes or ophthalmia of the new-born has been reduced from about 25 per cent. of all blindness to almost no new cases of blindness from this cause in California.

"California is also fortunate in having a law prohibiting the use of the common or roller towel. And this relic of former unsanitary and unhealthy days is now almost extinct, altho one is still occasionally found in some public place, which should be at once reported to the health officer. A paper towel should be used by one person and then immediately thrown away, and all patent devices for supplying towels should be carefully watched to see that they do not fail of their sanitary purpose. The common towel is not only an offense against common decency, but it is well known that communicable diseases of all kinds can in this way be transmitted, and this is especially true of skin and eye diseases. In the day of the common or roller towel, a contagious eye disease has been known to spread rapidly through a camp, a school or factory."

NEW MEXICO'S BIG CAVE

AN UNDERWORLD WONDERLAND surpassing in size, sublimity and beauty anything of the kind hitherto known is reported from New Mexico by Dr. Willis T. Lee who has just returned to Washington after a summer spent in surveying and mapping a portion of the caverns which run under the Guadalupe mountains near Carlsbad, in that State. We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin:*

"Dr. Lee and his associates, working under the auspices of the National Geographic Society, traced the ramifications of the main cavern, an underground avenue about a half-mile wide, for two miles under the mountains. How much further it extends is unknown. A great number of smaller avenues branch off.

"There is every indication, Dr. Lee said, that the discovery of the Carlsbad Cavern is just a start of the wonders which further exploration of the Guadalupe mountain region in southeastern New Mexico and western Texas will disclose. Texas has already taken steps to set aside her section as a State Park. It is probable that the mountains are honeycombed with subterranean recesses, Dr. Lee said.

"Dr. Lee found the caverns of Guadalupe mountains the home of a prehistoric civilization. Two skeletons have been sent to the Smithsonian Institution for identification. Other skeletons, buried in baskets, were found on shelves in the walls. The people who inhabited the caves are believed to have been close relatives of the basket-weaving people further west. The caverns are a geological and biological treasure-house. There are literally millions of bats, blind crickets, and worms and spiders of hitherto unknown species.

"Entrance to the cavern now is very difficult. It is necessary to climb 1,000 feet up a mountain side and then go down through a hole in the roof in a guano bucket for 170 feet. A walk of about two miles is then necessary over very difficult flooring before the end of the main cavern is reached. The avenue leads downward through great chamber after chamber until one is 800 feet below the surface of the earth outside. At this point the avenue drops off abruptly ninety feet. This has to be negotiated with a wire ladder. Mr. Lee explored a series of basement chambers never before seen by human eye.

"The cavern is in dense darkness. The temperature remains all the time at 56 degrees Fahrenheit."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Courtesy of *The India Rubber World* (New York)

PROOF THAT RUBBER AND WATER WILL MIX

At the left are the materials for the white compound and the dispersed rubber flowing from the beaker. At the right are the materials for the black compound and the dispersed rubber flowing from the beaker. This process is said to have great industrial possibilities.

MIXING RUBBER AND WATER

CONSIDERING THE WELL-KNOWN WATER-PROOFING qualities of rubber, this would appear to be an impossibility; yet we are told by a writer in *The India Rubber World* (New York) that by the proper procedure rubber and water may be combined to form a smooth, creamy mixture. The rubber, of course, is not dissolved in the water, but its globules are "dispersed" through the liquid, much as the fat globules are dispersed in ordinary cream. This method of preparing rubber, we are informed, has great industrial possibilities, and is already used to some extent in current manufacturing processes. We read:

"What takes place when a mass of rubber is dispersed in water is indicated by picturing the conditions as follows: Crude rubber may be considered to consist of massed minute shrunken globules with shriveled exteriors, interlocked and cemented together by non-rubber substances."

"It is comparable, by way of illustration, with a mass of dried prunes. As in the case of the latter, the rubber globules can be pulled apart, separated and dispersed under conditions which allow the entrance of water to swell the rubber globules and break the cohesive or binding force of the cementing non-rubber materials.

"Absorption of water is effected by means of a suitable water carrier mixed with the rubber. Glue or colloidal clay functons effectively to convey the water into rubber and disperse the rubber globules under suitable mechanical treatment. This treatment consists of working the rubber by mechanical pulling which permits the wet glue or clay to penetrate and loosen the grip of the massed rubber globules.

"Very many successful water dispersions have been made experimentally of pure rubber and rubber compositions. Also a beginning has been made in actually applying water dispersions in the manufacture of certain lines of rubber goods. The preparation and use of water-dispersed rubber mixings is now in daily routine factory practise for certain proofed fabrics and surface coating of adhesive tape. In the latter instance glue is incorporated with rubber and reclaim in the mixing.

"The accompany illustration pictures on one side the individual ingredients of a white rubber composition and on the other side those of a black rubber composition. In the foreground may be seen the same white and black rubber mixings, water-dispersed and flowing from beakers.

"In certain eastern rubber factories water dispersions of rubber are being made and used in a number of routine manufacturing procedures.

"Manufacturing possibilities of water dispersions of rubber are evident in leather shoe work now using 100 or more solvents containing rubber cements for which water dispersions may be substituted."

"In the paint manufacturing industry water dispersions have already shown startling results experimentally, eliminating turpentine.

"Water has been called the universal solvent, and it would seem to be no less universal as a dispersing medium. The development of this process will be followed with interest in many industries."

HARD WORK DOES KILL

THAT OLD SAW, "Hard work never killed any one," has received its death-blow from the hand of Dr. Raymond Pearl, Professor of Biometry and Vital Statistics at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Pearl, on the basis of recent complete and accurate data, has come to the conclusion that hard physical labor does shorten the life of a man who has passed the age of forty. He says, as quoted in the New York *Times:*

"It has long been known that the lives of galley slaves, the Chinese treadmill coolies, the Japanese rickshaw runners and the toilers in the rice-fields of Java are cut short by the extreme energy expenditures involved in their occupations.

"Our present study, however, has rendered it probable that the same relationship holds in graded degrees after middle age for nearly every walk of life. There is a direct and positive relation between the magnitude of the death-rates from the age of forty to forty-five on and the average expenditure of physical energy, even after the deaths resulting from special occupational and industrial hazards have been deducted.

"This relation prevails whether the labor is performed chiefly indoors or chiefly outdoors, and the weight of the evidence supports the view that hard work itself is the primary cause, rather than general environment."

The writer in *The Times* continues, in alternate quotation and comment:

"For many years Dr. Pearl had been nursing the theory that the human machine was limited in the time it would last by the amount of work it did.

"But the raw statistical material for testing the theory was not available. Almost all the occupational data on hand were unsuited for this purpose. 'The task appeared to be a hopeless one,' said Dr. Pearl, 'until we obtained certain statistics on the mortality of occupied males from the office of the Registrar-General of England and Wales. These data may be regarded as the most comprehensive and accurate in existence.'

"The statistics covered a three-year period and a range of 132 occupations. Dr. Pearl explained that it was impossible to arrange the occupations in the exact order of the amount of physical energy expended in each. The data did allow, however, of grouping in five graded classifications.

"'The first results of our analysis—those dealing with the younger men in indoor occupations—do not indicate that hard work does them any harm,' said Dr. Pearl. 'In fact, they show that the death-rate among men between the ages of 20 and 35 is from 6 to 8 per cent. lower in the class including those performing the heaviest physical labor.

"'In short, it appears very difficult to kill a man by physical hard work before he is 40, occupational and industrial hazards being excluded. But after the age of 40 is passed our results tell an entirely different story. From 35 to 44, inclusive, the death-rate in heavy occupations is 3.9 per cent. greater than that for the light occupations. In the period from 45 through 54 it rises to 12.8 per cent. greater; from 55 through 64, to 18.6 per cent. greater.

"'The workers in the iron and steel industries, the blacksmiths, the engine stokers and all the others included in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

heaviest class of indoor work, who year by year have been as good or better risks for the insurance companies than clergymen, bankers and lawyers, become progressively more and more unlikely to attain a ripe old age after passing 40.

"'Representative among the light occupations are those of insurance agents, messengers, gamekeepers and drivers of coaches, cabs, omnibuses and automobiles; among the heavy occupations, dock and wharf laborers, coal-heavers, quarrymen and coal, tin, lead and iron miners.

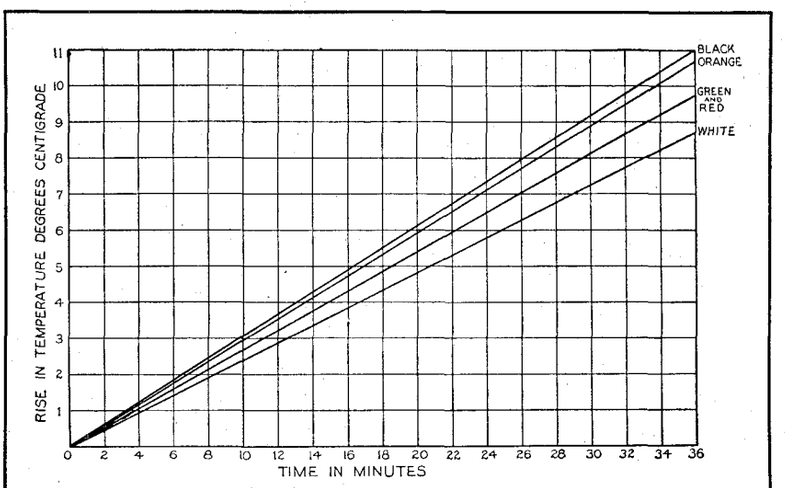
"'There only remains the question of whether environmental conditions arising from social class distinctions may have been the primary factor instead of hard physical labor. Rearrangement of the data indicates clearly that such is not the case, tho it is quite true that social class is often correlated with the degree of physical exertion which a man may put forth in his daily work.

"'It is wholly probable that the same relation between physical exertion and the duration of life holds good for women as for men. Arnould in France believes that hard work is primarily responsible for the increased liability to tuberculosis among women. He points out that where women have taken over the cultivation of the soil, while the men have gone into industry, tuberculosis has increased among the women.'

"Dr. Pearl concedes that facts revealed by his research were decidedly unpleasant, but not so their value.

"'It is true that the already difficult task of public health work to lower the mortality rates in ages after middle life is shown to be made more difficult by an economic structure of society which compels a great many men of advanced ages to perform physically hard labor or starve. Yet our knowledge of such a fact makes us better fitted to cope with the conditions.

"'It is quite natural to ask what public health experts can do to improve the life expectation of the man whose life is being shortened by hard work. The answer is, by improving the sanitary conditions of places where men work and by pursuing further our studies of the cause, prevention and cure of industrial disease.'"



THE DIFFERENCE THAT PAINT MAKES

Chart showing comparative rise in temperature of liquid in cans painted different colors.

THE WORLD'S SPEEDIEST CABLE—A new transatlantic cable with a transmission speed of from five to eight times that of any cable now in existence is now being laid, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"This has been accomplished by wrapping the copper core or conductor throughout its entire length with a thin strip of a new magnetic metal. This is known as permalloy, a compound of nickel and iron with the most highly magnetic properties of any substance yet discovered. It is more than thirty times as magnetic as soft iron. It decreases electrical resistance of the conductor to a point where legible signals can follow each other more speedily than ever has been possible before. The new cable will stretch 2,400 miles in a straight line from New York to Fayal, Azores, whence it will be continued to Rome by an Italian company.

"The laying of this line involves considerable practical difficulty. Throughout its entire journey the cable ship will be connected with New York by a tiny steel piano wire which will enable the officers to tell at practically any moment just how fast the craft is moving with relation to the bottom of the ocean. Ordinary methods of determining the vessel's speed tell only how fast it is moving through the water, without taking ocean currents into consideration. They are sufficiently accurate for ordinary navigation, but not for cable laying. By means of the wire a constant comparison can be made between the actual distance the ship has traveled and the amount of cable paid out. The new cable will transmit signals at a speed of 1,500 letters a minute, as against a maximum of about 300 for the lines now in existence."

PAINT COLD STORAGE CARS WHITE

DURING THE SUMMER surfaces painted in dark rapidly absorb heat rays and become very hot, say H. A. Gardner and H. C. Parks, in a circular issued by the Paint Manufacturers' Association, and copyrighted by Mr. Gardner. When white paints are used, the painted surfaces are slow to absorb heat rays and consequently will be found many degrees cooler. We read further:

"An application of this principle might well be made to conserve ice and keep refrigerator cars and ships at a temperature sufficiently low to preserve perishable foodstuffs for a longer period. At the present time, refrigerator-cars are usually painted an orange color, while refrigerator-ships are generally painted battleship gray. Both of these colors rapidly become warm and transfer their warmth to the compartments. Losses in ice and foodstuffs may result. White or light tints of paint should be adopted for both of these carriers. This is indicated by the results of some experiments just conducted, which are described below.

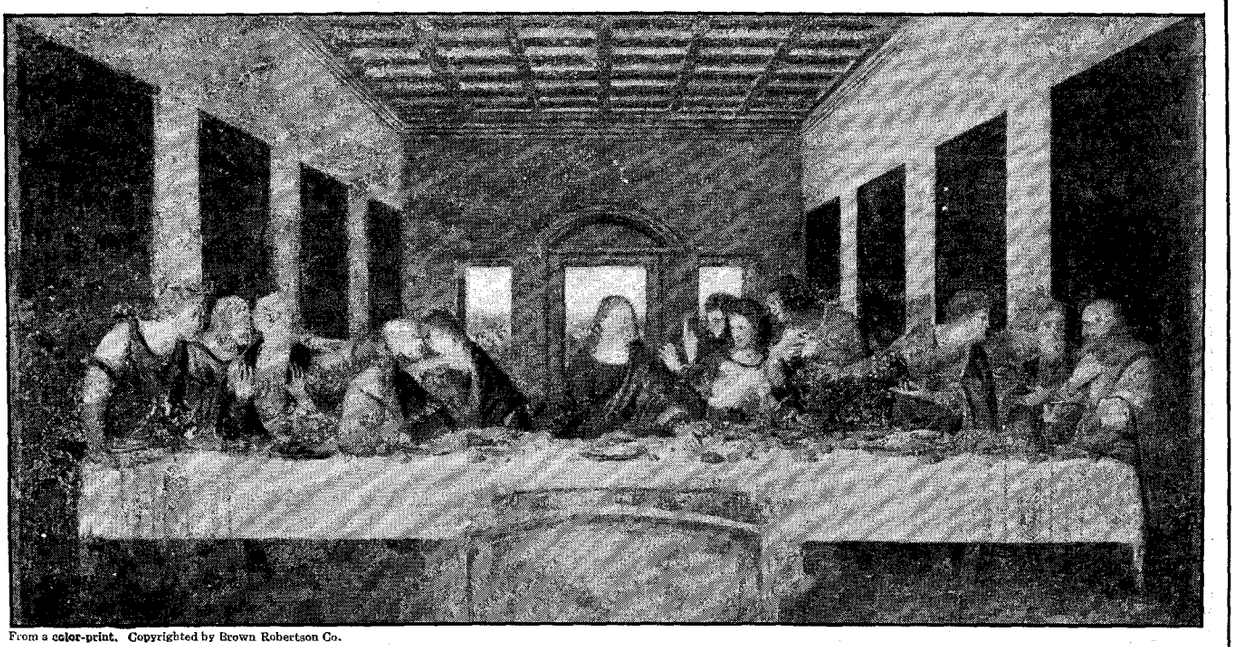
"Experimental carriers were constructed of friction-top containers. A double wall effect was obtained by placing a pint container inside a quart container. Ground cork was filled in between. The exterior surface of the outer container was painted in two-coat work, each with a different color. Several containers were thus prepared and filled at the same time with a low temperature refrigerating liquid. The liquid used was ice-water in one instance and a solution of solid carbon dioxid gas in acetone in another instance. The latter had a temperature of 40° C. Closely comparable results were obtained with these two liquids. Cracked ice was also experimented with, but it was found difficult to obtain uniform temperatures in each can because of the difficulty of transferring the ice in exactly equal quantities without loss of temperature.

"After placing the liquids in the inner cans, the covers, which were provided with stoppers and thermometers, were adjusted and a layer of cork spread over the upper surface. The outer containers were then sealed at the top. A row of the varicolored containers was placed out of doors in the sun, and thermometric readings made every minute. At the end of thirty minutes, the black cans could not be handled because of their high temperature (140° F.) The white cans could be handled comfortably, indicating a much lower temperature. Later experiments with white metallic pigment powders indicated that they do not give as efficient results as a white paint, but superior results to most tinted or colored paints.

"The rapid transfer of heat apparently took place from the outer can through the layer of 'cork-and-air' insulating space, and then through the inner can into the liquid. This transfer of heat was very rapid, as is shown by the temperatures recorded at the end of thirty minutes. It is conceivable that much greater differences might be shown at the end of six or eight hours' time on a freight-car in a sunny yard or even in transit. Convection might, however, play an important feature in the latter instance.

"The results obtained in these tests would suggest the use of white or light tints of paints, rather than dark colors, on refrigerator cars or ships."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



From a color-print. Copyrighted by Brown Robertson Co.

THE MASTERPIECE THAT BATTLES WITH TIME AND DECAY

Leonardo da Vinci's fresco of "The Last Supper," in the Santa Maria delle Grazie. The real condition of almost faded and vanished color is exposed in hardly any photograph, these being usually made from copies.

DOCTORING "THE LAST SUPPER"

HYPODERMIC TREATMENT has become a commonplace for poor suffering humans; and what is good for us is, arguably, good for inanimate things. The remedy may save to us one of the world's greatest masterpieces. Milan is remembered by its visitors for many beautiful things, and also for some otherwise described. Chief among the wonders is the great fresco by Leonardo da Vinci of "The Last Supper" or "Il Cenacolo," as the Italians know it. It covers the upper part of one end-wall of the old refectory of the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie. No one leaves Milan without this vision in memory, tho the pickpockets that operate on the tram line leading away from it may add a melancholy tinge to these recollections.

Foreigners who in these days visit the Last Supper of Leonardo da Vinci, and who seek with anxious eyes the remnants of that masterpiece, even before they see it through the veil cast over it by the centuries and unkind fate, says Vencenzo Bucci, in the *Corriere della Sera* (Milan), behold a spectacle which is not mentioned in their Baedeker. "Almost upon the painting, along a short tract of the celebrated wall, there is a moving scaffolding with its swaying planks, which support a little man. Suspended at its highest point, he pauses there all day long with the air, one might say, of a stylite [i. e., one of those early religious devotees who passed their lives alone on the top of a pillar], so long are the meditative pauses which occur during his painstaking work." Signor Bucci proceeds to tell us what the man is doing up there:

"His movements are infrequent, slow, and cautious. He feels the venerable wall delicately with his fingers; he scrutinizes it under a strong light; he caresses it with strange tools. To see him gently examining the open wounds of the painted area with what appear to be little iron surgical instruments or injecting I don't know what restorative essences with an ordinary hypodermic syringe, you would take him for a doctor in the full exercise of his duties, if you happened to be on the top of the scaffolding with him.

"And in a certain sense Oreste Silvestri is a doctor: the painting's doctor or, if you wish, the honorary preserver of the 'Last Supper.' He succeeded Luigi Cavenaghi in this most delicate task. About sixteen years ago cries of alarm began to arise concerning the seemingly inevitable ruin of the 'Supper,' and Gabriele d'Annunzio was already intoning his famous threnody, 'For the Death of a Masterpiece.' Like a famous specialist called to the bed of a dying person, Cavenaghi undertook for the first time the rational cure of the illustrious invalid. The picture, which had passed under so many careless hands of restorers, got better under his own. To cure it completely was not possible. In surgery, miracles do not happen. But he warded off the dreaded death and put the patient in a condition to live for a long time. Only in the future it would be necessary to watch over it, feel its pulse from time to time, and when the occasion arose, to repeat the cure.

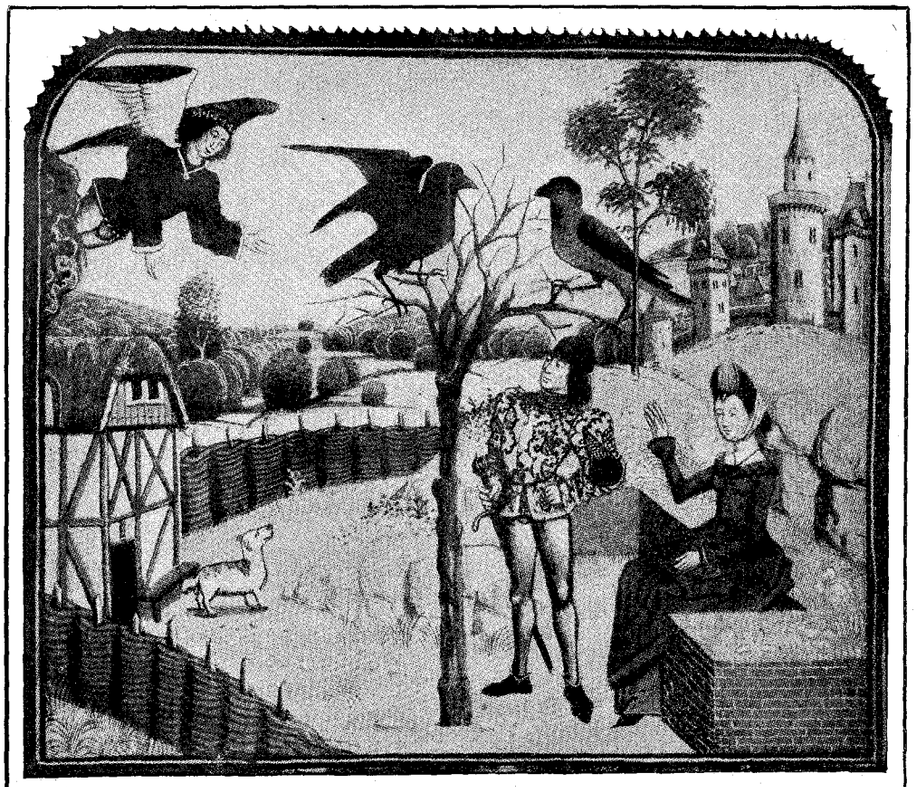
"That is precisely what his successor upon the scaffolding is now doing. He, too, is a master-restorer, as expert in his calling as he is sparing and circumspect in using his ability to heal the wounds of the 'Supper.' He works on it humbly, respectfully, in fact, religiously. It is well to state this clearly to foreigners who are passing through the Grazie these days, so that later they will not make inaccurate statements in their own countries. It is not a question of the pretentious restoration of a painting, but rather of a salutary cleaning and strengthening of the sizing and of color blisters on the plaster. To continue the metaphor, it is medical care for that slow and for many years constant and uncheckable breaking off of small scales, thin strips of its epidermis, which is precisely the most serious, if not the only, illness from which the 'Last Supper' is suffering."

From here Mr. Bucci turns to the history of the picture which, we see, has been a long time ill:

"The first reference to the ruin dates from 1517, only twenty

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

years after it was completed. In some of the notes of the travels of Antonio de Beatis you can read about the memorable visit to a 'Supper painted on the wall by Messer Lunardo da Vinci, which is most excellent, despite that it is beginning to show signs of ruin, but whether from the humidity of the wall or from some other inadvertence is unknown.' Since that day, those who mentioned the inexorable progress of the malady can no longer be counted. It is Armenini who finds the 'Last Supper' 'half ruined' in 1547. It is Vasari who in 1568 sees in it 'nothing else but a glittering stain.' It is Scanelli, who about 1640 'with great



IN THE GARDEN'S EARLY DAYS (1461)

Wattle-fenced garden with brick-faced bank and mounds—park lands beyond.

difficulty can distinguish the confused remains of past history.' It is the Richardsons who in 1720 were sorry to see all the figures to the right of Christ destroyed and 'des endroits où il ne reste plus que la simple muraille' [spots where nothing remains but the bare wall].

"What caused this ruin? The numbers who asked this question were great even in former times. Lomazzo, a writer of pamphlets in the sixteenth century, began the series of hypotheses. In fact, speaking of the 'coloring of Lionardo,' he held that it could be considered certain that the technique used in the 'Supper' was neither water-color nor fresco, but oil, and to that and to the manner in which the surface was prepared for the painting he attributed the cause of the damage. In other terms, Leonardo, always wanting to make novel experiments and subtle inventions, made a technical experiment at the Grazie which turned out badly. Whether the words of Lomazzo are true or not—and this is a much disputed matter—one evident cause of the damage was apparent to all. It was the humidity. 'On certain days when a Sirocco [i. e., a hot wind from the African desert] was blowing,' wrote Father Gallarti in the eighteenth century, 'one could see the humidity upon that painting just as if rain had fallen on it.' Covering it with a curtain, as the monks were wont to do, made matters worse, because 'if one did not allow the air to reach it, it became covered with a very fine white mold which always caused the colors to fade even more and would ruin the painting.'

"The Richardsons and the others who later gave out such evil tidings concerning the 'Last Supper,' must have seen it covered with that mold. Its misfortunes grew at the time of the French domination. Then the Refectory of the Grazie was converted into a stable, a storeroom, or a hay-loft for the use of Napoleon's soldiers. It is enough to state that the heroes of Marengo, perhaps to keep themselves in practise, amused themselves by throwing bricks at the picture, as tho it were a target. In vain, Andrea Appiani, Commissary of the Beaux Arts for the Republic, caused the entrance door to be walled up. That which vandalism did not perpetuate was carried out through fanaticism. After the door had been walled up, foreigners got into the room via a hand ladder and 'then used this same ladder to get close and observe the beauties of the work. As a result, they leaned upon the painting and its deterioration continued.'"

From the diagnosis, Mr. Bucci turns to consider the remedies applied over a long period:

"Every kind of specialist, painter, chemist and even a professor of vegetable pathology in search of microorganisms amid the 'crusts' . . . of the 'Last Supper,' have been called into consultation. Efficacious cures, however, did not begin until after the institution in 1891 of the Regional Office for the Preservation of the Monuments of Lombardy. Beltrami was the first to take charge and his successors, Moretti and Bertasconi, not only interested the Government, but provided intelligently and enthusiastically for the safeguarding of the masterpiece. It was thus that the restorative work of Cavenaghi took place. Little by little such conditions were created in the refectory as to remove once and for all the terrible evil of dampness. From the very first all had pointed to this scourge, all had been puzzled by it. No one, however, had succeeded in discovering the true cause. If the wall was sound, whence came all that water which, according to the words of Father Gallarti, 'one could see, particularly on days when the Sirocco was blowing, descending as if in small channels'? From the same cause, no more or less, which causes the watery vapor upon our window-panes to condense during the winter season, when a great difference exists between the outside and inside temperatures. To remedy this it was sufficient to balance the temperature of the refectory with the lower one existing in the locality behind the 'Supper.' In fact, since a stove was installed there (and it is but a short time ago) and an interstice opened underneath the wall of the 'Supper' to air it, not only have the famous small canals disappeared, but also even the slightest trace of humidity.

"The sickness that Cavenaghi was curing remains, and it is still necessary every now and then to give medical care to that rising and crumbling of strips of dried-up paints. . . .

"It is a task calling for patience, and it is interesting even to the layman. Here are some strips of painting scraped off the wall. If not to-day, then to-morrow, upon a gust of air or at the slightest shock, the precious impressions from the brush of Leonardo will fall. Therefore, they must be reestablished securely upon the plastering. How? The surgeon inserts the needle of his syringe—like that hypodermic syringe of which we spoke—between the strips and the wall. He injects an essence of petroleum which in spreading imbues a large portion of the painted surface and makes it well adapted to receive a second injection of moist resins. It is the restorative, the soft and elastic mastix, which will strengthen the adhesiveness of the endangered crust. When the mastix hardens, a second implement substitutes the syringe. This warms the prepared portion, which is then prest and put into place by an iron. A sponge later wipes off the shine of the varnish. Finally, to assure even mechanically the replaced parts, the restorer surrounds them with stucco by means of very delicate iron implements and the adhesiveness is complete. The precious remains will survive. There is nothing left to do but to wipe off the painting with a damp polishing brush and to pass a coating of paint on the rough white spots where the plaster has been removed, so that they

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

will not be too prominent. A necessary and permissible retouching; for, after all, the removal of the plaster was not the work of Leonardo.

"Thus was the masterpiece saved and thus it will be preserved for many years. Now its death is not feared, provided that loving, conscientious, capable and patient men are there to look after it. It is true that it no longer has the life that Leonardo infused into it. Its splendor is dimmed; its voice has become feeble. Even when it speaks in low tones, the Last Supper can speak divine words to the world. We now know that we can preserve this last breath indefinitely for our own enjoyment and that of those who come after us."

THE LOVE OF OLD GARDENS

GARDENS ARE NOT A MODERN MANIA, tho the love of them is growing in evidence. Sir Frank Crisp, an English enthusiast, spent a lifetime gathering illustrations of all types of gardens from the early *Hortus Conclusus* to the knot gardens of the Stuart period, and his labors, which are shown in a volume called "Medieval Gardens," proves that the love of gardens extends back through medieval days to the times of Imperial Rome. A glimpse into this book is given us by the London *Sphere*, which reproduces some of the material which formed the Crisp collection. One interesting fact is the new meaning given to the supposedly poetical term "flowery mede." Thus:

"The flowery mede is in fact the simplest form of garden, and the first one known to our medieval ancestors. Its chief feature was that of a lawn spangled with flowers, and in medieval illustrations various romantically attired figures are shown reclining upon these flower-bespangled lawns. The flowers do not appear to have been of a cultured type, but wild flowers from the fields and woods, so that the crushing of them by amorous disporters within the gardens was perhaps a matter of no great concern. The succeeding types of garden divided themselves into two categories, which may be described as herb gardens on the one hand and orchards or pleasure grounds on the other. The herb garden in medieval days really stood for what we now call a kitchen garden, and was therefore not a place for pleasurable recreation, but rather for the growing of herbs and vegetables for the table. One finds these herb gardens attached to monasteries, castles, and private houses. In the castles, the gardens were of course more restricted in size, and the author gives us one or two fascinating glimpses of these battlemented gardens. It was in the orchard or pleasance that one took the air as in a modern garden, and here one finds bushes, small trees, and flowers pleasantly arranged within fencing or stone walls. One of the earliest forms of fencing was of wattle, and so common was this that a wattle fence in early illustrations and pictures becomes the symbol of a garden. In the picture reproduced on the opposite page we show this wattle fencing. From the orchard the pleasure garden was gradually developed, reaching a high state of excellence as a garden of pleasure in Elizabethan days and under the Stuarts. It is pleasant to wander with the author among the quaint and alluring gardens into which he introduces us, and one could linger away many a happy hour by the grassy seats, the flower-beds, the knots, parterres, arbors, pergolas, and galleries with which the gardens were embellished. The cloister gardens of the monks had an especial charm."

Italian gardens are a multiplying feature of our great country estates, though our climate is often inhospitable to the effort.

A FLOWERY MEDE AND MORE

An orchard garden with bank of earth and flowers and Madonna in center (c. 1420).

"TOSCA" REJUDGED

IDOLS ARE BEING SHATTERED at the Metropolitan. "Tosca," the sensation of the repertory since the advent of Marie Jeritza, goes under the scalpel of Mr. Newman, the guest critic of the New York *Evening Post*, and even the impeccable Mr. Scotti does not escape unscathed. Either Mr. Newman is making the most of his escape from his English audience or our own critics will have to reconsider some of their cherished judgments:

"'Tosca,' I always knew, is melodrama, but not until last night did I know that it was melodrama with two d's and three r's. Mr. Serafin drew every drop of blood-and-thunder out of the orchestral score. Mr. Fleta never left us in the slightest doubt as to which were the high notes and the loud notes in *Cavaradossi's* part. Mr Scotti apparently thought it useless to waste subtlety on *Scarpia* when vehemence would do just as well. I have hitherto regarded *Scarpia* as a villain indeed, but a polished gentleman with it all: he may have been a little deficient in morals, perhaps, but at any rate his manners were all right. He had a serpent's venom and a serpent's sleekness. He carried a rapier, not a bludgeon.

"But if Mr. Scotti's conception of the part is the right one, I have sadly misunderstood *Signor Scarpia* until now; for what Mr. Scotti gave us was a red-blooded, two-fisted, ten-toed he-*Scarpia*, of whom I could well believe that, as *Tosca* says over his dead body, 'before this man all Rome trembled.' He would have set up tremors in a cave-man. And Madame Jeritza, our delicate, fine-spirited *Elizabeth* of a couple of evenings ago, no doubt felt that it was up to her to tune in to the wave-length of the others, and coarsened her style accordingly. She is much too good for this sort of rant; she suggested to me a Derby winner between the shafts of a butcher's cart.

"The second act was the roughest 'Tosca' within my experience. Never have I seen two characters on the stage 'mix it' like this. I will say this for Mr. Scotti, that altho he knew he had to go under at the finish or ruin *Tosca's* big scene, he put up a splendid fight. Other *Scarpias* allow themselves to be counted out after one jab from the table knife. Mr. Scotti rose at the count of eight, and the uppercut with which he was at last put to sleep was a beauty. The winner left the ring without a mark. The weights were not given in the program, but Madame Jeritza had the advantage in reach."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GERMANY'S NEW COLLEGE TEACHING

"THE GERMANY OF THE ROMANTIC PERIOD, in which the ideals of industrialism and capitalistic militarism found no place," is the ideal toward which the mind of young Germany, now being trained in its universities, is being turned. So writes Prof. Gustav Hübener of the University of Königsberg, who feels also that "the new university spirit has begun to influence political activity." The trend is toward a kind of "new medievalism," which, we are told, was already making its appearance before the war, and received a strong impetus from the young men being educated during that time of stress. "We did not consider the war as our war," says Professor Hübener in *The Hibbert Journal* (Boston). "On the contrary, we instinctively felt it was the war of the order we were challenging, of generations obsessed with visions of material power. And as such it was the catastrophic ending of a civilization that had lost hold of the deeper realities of life, of a culture built on capitalistic industrialism and individualistic materialism." This new movement is declared to be "the one positive and constructive force in Germany to-day"; and the author would not be true to his heritage if he did not follow up with the stated conviction that "it is not too much to hope that it will become the rejuvenating force in the modern world, bringing in its train unity and reconciliation." Professor Hübener speaks thus of the work of Max Weber, Ernst Troeltsch, and Werner Sombart:

"Their work, which was started before the war and has been continued since, exercised a profound influence upon thought in the universities, and has determined the mentality now prevailing. This is not the place to enter into a detailed analysis of their different theories and the discussions that followed them; but it is desirable to state the fundamental principles that guided them in their very thorough historical work. They agree in distinguishing between two different types of men who appear both as originators and products—that is, as both cause and effect—of the social and economic system, whether it took the form of the clan, the feudal system, or the guilds of the medieval towns on the one hand, or modern capitalism on the other. It is the difference of the *homme clos* and the *homme ouvert* of Bergson. The heroical, chivalric, and primitively democratic character is considered as the expression of a strong and healthy vitality. He represents a type of man who does not calculate on remote and future possibilities of danger, because he feels himself victorious in every possible situation. His mentality is not primarily rational and teleological, but instinctive and emotional. He does not live in elaborate plans, in far-reaching projects as to the future, but in active response to the needs of the moment; and for this reason he is led to believe instinctively in the reality and sense of the world which surrounds him, to which he responds with the 'yea' of the essentially altruistic and religious mind. This is the psychological type of man who corresponds to the spiritual principles of early medieval Christianity, who still regards profit-making by money-investments as a sin, and whose grip on the essentials of life is yet sufficiently strong as to lead him to reject any attempts to reconcile the claims of life and nature with the egocentric capitalistic ideal of a secure and comfortable life.

"On the other hand, there is a general agreement among German historians to-day that the modern capitalistic industrialism is the economic expression of an opposite psychological type. The modern system could only be developed by men whose thinking is stronger than their feelings, who are ascetic toward the joys of the moment and its inducements, and look far ahead into the future for the fruits of their activities. Their minds are rational and teleological. The world as they see it is not to be taken for granted, but to be regarded with suspicion. Every situation is to them problematical, for they are morbidly aware of its dangers and perils. Hence it is by restless and ceaseless activity they take measures to secure themselves against all possible contingencies; modern machinery, instruments, and so-called conveniences are by them made to subserve this end; for behind all these contrivances is to be found their aim of security of existence, for they take precautions where the *homme ouvert* would see no need for taking any precautions at all. Thus this attitude of precaution appears as the sign of a weakened spiritual vitality which seeks by calculations to maintain itself in an imaginary hostile environment. Is it possible to deny that the dominant characteristic of business men to-day is one of a spirit of self-maintenance and self-preservation pursued in a spirit of egotism?"

This type of man, the *homme clos*, so the writer argues, is regarded by a great number of our scholars as the psychological equivalent of Puritanism and Calvinism. Furthermore:

"They regard the principle of laborious precaution (labor for the glory of God so understood) as the principle most typical of the Puritan middle class which has created in Germany, England, and the United States of America the imposing edifice of modern capitalism; for it derives from the leading conception of Puritanism, from a conception of God whose grace is realized by the elect in mundane success with its modern equivalent as an ever-increasing bank balance. Others traced the historical causes of capitalism further back to the Venetian bankers and the secularization of the Roman church at the close of the Middle Ages. Others again lay great stress upon the mentality of the Jews as an important factor in the development of modern economics. Thus, by one means or another, the mind of Germany is being led back to the mind and economic system of the Middle Ages. The high appreciation and valuation we put upon them springs out of the psychological conceptions in our historical work and the new philosophy of realism I have sketched. And this in turn explains the great interest taken in Germany in the medievalist movement in England.

"With the exception of the middle-aged leaders, all the adherents of the movement in our universities were students in the years immediately preceding the war. Nowadays they are finding their ways into office. Following the Revolution there was a hard struggle for university chairs between the representatives of the old order and the adherents of the new spirit, who are gradually getting the upper hand, with the result that our universities breathe a freer air than they did in the days before the war. The narrow specialisms have gone or are going. Science is being replaced by culture as the aim of university activity, and with this change there has come a widening of the outlook. Our universities are no longer content to live upon themselves as they were in the period before the war, but are taking an active interest in the world outside. And but for the policy of France, the narrow nationalism of pre-war days would already be a thing of the past, for its roots are dead and it is only being kept artificially alive from without. This heritage of the war is our great misfortune, and yet in spite of all, in spite of all perplexities and discouragements, there is a new spirit germinating in Germany that we believe may yet prove to be the salvation of Europe. For in turning our backs upon industrialism we are attacking the malady of the modern world at its very roots, for the necessities of industrialism lie behind militarism and political activities to-day. The world problem must, we believe, remain insoluble until the implications of industrialism are faced. It is for such reasons that we do not look for a new ideal to the modern countries of a soul-murdering capitalism, but to the Middle Ages of Europe, to the contemplative culture of ancient India, and to the pious peasant life of Russia.

"Such in general terms is the outlook of our universities at the present time. But tho the new medievalism originated in our universities, it does not end there. For the new ideas are being spread abroad, and have already begun to influence the spirit and outlook of newer political parties that are in the making. The movement associated with the name of Hitler and 'Deutsche Freiheitspartei' is a case in point. Hitler . . . represents a healthy reaction against capitalism on the basis of the new medievalism. His social theory has much in common with the Guild movement in England, and the success that has followed his activities is a sign of the times."

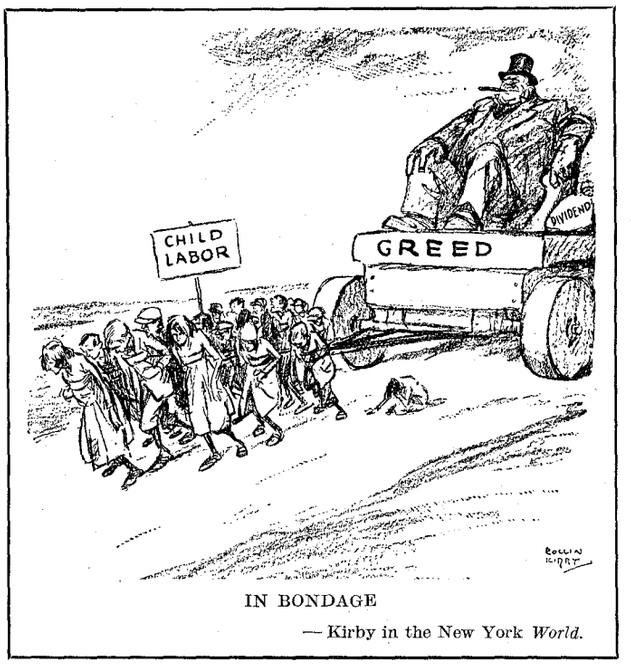
ON THE COVER—The flock of turkeys in the picture reproduced on the cover gives at the first glance an American suggestion; but we look in vain for anything else American in the landscape. The spreading campagna, the little isolated village, the profusion of flowers, especially the red poppies, and particularly the two Italian children, all point not only to foreign lands but to Italy. The artist was Luigi Chialiva, who was born in 1842 in Caslano, Switzerland, and died, just before the war broke, in Paris, in April, 1914. He first studied in Milan and later in Berlin and Paris. Highly regarded in his native land, he was decorated by the King of Italy in 1885.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WOULD CONGRESS SPOIL OUR CHILDREN?

THE DEVIL HIMSELF is brought into the debate over the proposed Child Labor Amendment—now coming to the fore again as a national issue—and that gentleman is promised a rich reward in fuel for his furnace, however the amendment may fare. This is indicative of the sharp division over the question. On the one hand, the advocates of the proposed measure are labeled as Bolshevists of whom any red Russian Soviet would be proud; on the other, it is retorted that the only Bolshevists are those being manufactured as a by-product in the child-labor mills. Few issues, we are told, have been so persistently misrepresented and obscured, with the result that many have come to dogmatic decision without any adequate knowledge of all the facts and circumstances. For instance, there is a sharp difference of opinion as to the effect the proposed amendment would have on children's rights, parents' rights, States' rights and sundry other rights. There is a well-defined fear that Congress would prohibit all labor by children under eighteen and dispossess parents of all rights over their children. In short, Congress is pictured in the unusual light of a fond, but erring, stepmother who would spoil her children with the sweets of idleness. Against this it is urged that Congress would not commit any such insanity as to forbid a girl to help her mother and a boy to help his father with the chores. Even church bodies and church papers are divided on the issue, tho a count of editorial noses, based on an impromptu survey, shows that the advocates of the measure are in a majority. But it is indicative of the confusion. Meantime, the children, innocent cause of all the foment, go, we are told, by the hundreds of thousands to their daily task in field and factory, mine and mill, unaware that they have become as important for the moment as the country's other staple crops.



IN BONDAGE

— Kirby in the New York *World*.

Here is the proposed amendment:

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operations of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

The amendment is still in embryo, for it must first be ratified by three-fourths of the States before Congress can act. So far, only five States have acted, and only one of these—Arkansas—has ratified it. North Carolina and Georgia, through their legislatures, and Massachusetts, by popular referendum, have rejected it. Louisiana has considered it, but taken no definite action. In all, thirty-six States are expected to pass on it in 1925. To note the attack first, we quote from a denunciation by Richard H. Edmonds, editor of *The Manufacturers Record*, who has frequently appeared in the lists against the proposed amendment. Describing the measure as "the devil's best scheme for ruination of manhood and womanhood," he says that it is the most dangerous amendment that has ever been considered by our country, and argues:

"If adopted, this amendment would prove to be the complete destruction for all time to come of all States' rights; for if an amendment such as this can be put into effect, then every vestige of States' rights will be forever ended and we will become an oligarchy or autocracy, to a large extent molded on the sovietism of Russia, with a complete domination by bureaucrats in Washington who are never happy, once in power, unless they can enforce their rules and regulations upon all the people.

"Those who are backing this amendment distinctly state that the intention of the bill is to prevent the employment, for instance, of any boy under eighteen years of age in any farm work of any kind. It was specifically stated by one of the most active promoters of this scheme that this was intended to keep boys under eighteen years of age from driving up the cows, or hoeing the vegetables, or doing any work of that character even for their own parents. Under that bill the mother would have no right to teach her daughter to do any housework whatsoever, whether it be the sweeping of floors or the washing of dishes."

Declaring that it stands stubbornly against every form of oppression, especially oppression of children, *The Presbyterian* thinks that we have sufficient laws on the subject and can pass more, if necessary, without amending the Constitution. We are advised to avoid "the extreme and destructive provision of the proposed Twentieth Amendment when it aims to give Congress the power to 'prohibit the labor of all persons under eighteen years of age,' thus violating the principles laid down in Scripture as to the mutual rights of parents and children." For

"This, if carried out, would breed an idle, useless generation, doubly open to all the enticements of vice, and destroy all motive for education. We hold that this provision of the Twentieth Amendment is socialistic, and while there are innocent advocates of the amendment, we can not free our mind from the conviction that its origin is with the foes of our present Constitution. It is the amendment we oppose, and not the overthrow of the oppression."

Such a change in the Constitution, declares the State Senate of Georgia in a resolution denouncing the proposal, would "destroy parental authority and responsibility throughout America, would give irrevocable support to a rebellion of childhood which menaces our civilization, would give Congress not only parental authority, but State authority, over education, would destroy local self-government, would eviscerate the States and change our plan of Government from a Federal union to a consolidated republic, and create a centralized government far

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

removed from the power of the people." Catholic opinion is divided on the subject, a circumstance, says *The Daily American Tribune* (Dubuque) which "is perhaps regrettable, while it is unavoidable." This Catholic paper believes that the moment Congress obtains the right to "override" States' rights, "it will not be content with holding that power in abeyance, but will proceed to exercise it at once. Pretexts will be readily found: hungry job-hunters will furnish an abundance of them. We suffer from many evils. But to be completely and absolutely Washington-ridden is the fundamental evil."

But all these fears, we are told, are but night fevers arising in the sick-bed of suspicion. The "Bolshevists" advocating the proposed amendment are listed by its proponents in handbook and other text. They include the President of the United States, John W. Davis, the late President Harding and the late President Wilson, Senator La Follette, and numerous other men prominent in public service and civil life. Included also are many organizations, among these being the American Federation of Labor, the Commission on the Church and Social Service, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Jewish Women and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Along with such "violent Reds as these," writes Raymond G. Fuller in *The Christian Register* (Unitarian), "we are all Bolshevists." Mr. Fuller is executive secretary of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee and author of "Child Labor and the Constitution." He goes on:

"We are all Bolshevists, I am coming to think—all of us who adhere to the general movement for social welfare, so far as that movement means something more than pure charity and simple amelioration. But what of the Bolshevists who, in order to defeat this amendment, are doing more than a little to undermine, or even to destroy, popular confidence in Congress and representative Government? What of the Bolshevists who are made by child labor—products of cheated childhood, victims of the ignorance that attends child labor?"

The risk of the Child Labor Amendment being used by a group of ill-balanced sentimentalists to prevent children doing simple tasks is so remote as to be negligible, asserts *The Universalist Leader:*

"And the actual facts regarding child labor in this enlightened land of the free are not such that we can afford to split hairs and balance straws. The child labor laws of the separate States are uneven and inadequate—the result being that industry in those States with the fewest and worst laws has the competitive advantage over that in States which maintain higher standards. One child out of every ten in the United States is employed. Thirty-five States allow children to go to work without a common-school education. Eleven States allow children under sixteen to work from nine to eleven hours a day. Four States do not protect children from night work. Is there need for a Federal child-labor law or is there not?

"Surely, if the right of an adult to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is axiomatic, the right of a child to normal development is a corollary thereto. Our American children deserve at least a sporting chance."

Many who view with such alarm the granting of Federal authority in relation to child labor, remarks *The Congregationalist,* "are quite ready to yield to Congress power over tariffs, interstate commerce, and other matters pertaining to commerce and industry, balking only at the point where greed and self-interest affect the most sacred factor in industry—the life of the child." The charge that the amendment is fathered by communists and Bolshevists, says *Zion's Herald* (Methodist), gives Bolshevism a fine whitewashing; "for the cult is made to stand for the rights of helpless humanity as against selfishness and greed. Indeed, if the proposed children's amendment has done nothing else, it has served with the utmost clearness to indicate the line of cleavage between those whose first interest is property and those who in the spirit of Christ believe in the supreme worth of persons." To those who ask why it should not be left to the States, the answer, as voiced by *The Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist), is: "It has always been with the States, and the evil still remains." It is a national problem because it is a human problem, adds *The Christian Register* (Unitarian), "and we must work in a nation as one, bringing up to the mark the lagging States and the inhuman business enemies of our higher welfare." To clinch the argument in its behalf, *The Child Welfare Magazine* lists five things that the proposed amendment "is not":

"1. It is not a statute. It will simply give Congress the power to legislate as to child labor.

"2. It does not prohibit the employment of children under eighteen. It merely gives to Congress the limit of its authority. Since an amendment is for all time, it must be in general terms.

"3. It does not interfere with girls helping their mothers with the housework nor boys helping their fathers with the chores. The two child-labor acts which Congress formerly enacted included only employment in mines and quarries, mills, factories, workshops and manufacturing establishments.

"4. It is not a leap in the dark. The first and second child labor acts gave protection for thousands of children now without it. National interest in the nation's children, instead of resulting in indifference on the part of the States, either in enforcing the existing State laws or in raising State standards, actually increased State interest and State responsibility.

"5. It does not impair the power of any State to give greater protection to its children than that which Congress may see fit to embody in future Federal legislation."

MORE HONESTY, IF LESS ATTIRE

A "GRANNY" WHO IS A STAGE FAVORITE of three generations has no fears for the youth of to-day. True, there is too little of the modern bathing-suit; but, on the other hand, there is more honesty than in other generations she has known. So, at seventy-nine, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen tells us in the Baltimore *Sun* that when she looks into the bright, eager faces of the boys and girls all around her, she finds herself perfectly helpless. She "just can't help taking the part of youth." Every generation of young folk, she says, has had its fling. The boys and girls of to-day are no worse than those of yesteryear; they are just different. She puts the difference in a nutshell: "The young people of olden times had their fling outwardly. The fling the young folks of to-day are indulging in is an inside or spiritual fling." They go on their wild country parties, we are told; talk of things their elders would blush over, and go in for all sorts of strange careers, not so much because they want to do these things, but because they believe it is all part of a wonderful new creed of freedom they have discovered. Mrs. Whiffen, we are told, is well qualified as an observer of youth. She is beloved by three generations of theater-goers. Nearly sixty years ago she made her stage début at the age of twenty in the Royalty Theater, in London. In 1868 she came to America from England with an opera company, and very shortly afterward began her career in the realm of drama. She was the original *Buttercup* in "Pinafore." This season she is playing her 300th rôle as "*Granny*" *Bradley* in "The Goose Hangs High," a play dealing with the younger generation. She is described in an editorial note as a good wife and mother herself. To her "the greatest problem we have to face in our lives to-day is the relationship between parents and children." She has no hard words for the younger generation. She writes:

"It seems to me our young folks to-day are more honest than those who lived when I was a young lady. Take the matter of make-up, for instance. In those days the belles of the time put coloring on their cheeks, darkened their eyebrows and often added a touch of ruby to their lips. But they would not dream of letting their suitors know they did this! For all that they ever confessed otherwise, their cheeks were natural roses, their lips like the cherry itself, and their skin milk-white, altho they had carefully seen to that a few minutes earlier with a swan's down puff and a very fine grade of powder.

"But nowadays a girl makes no secret of the fact that she is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

helping nature along by applying rouge to her cheeks and a lipstick to her smile. I feel, of course, so much make-up is a pity, because it spoils the naturally pretty skin of a girl. And then, too, perhaps I'm just an old-fashioned grandmother, but I can't feel that it is quite the ladylike thing for a nice sweet girl to be attending to her personal appearance in public."

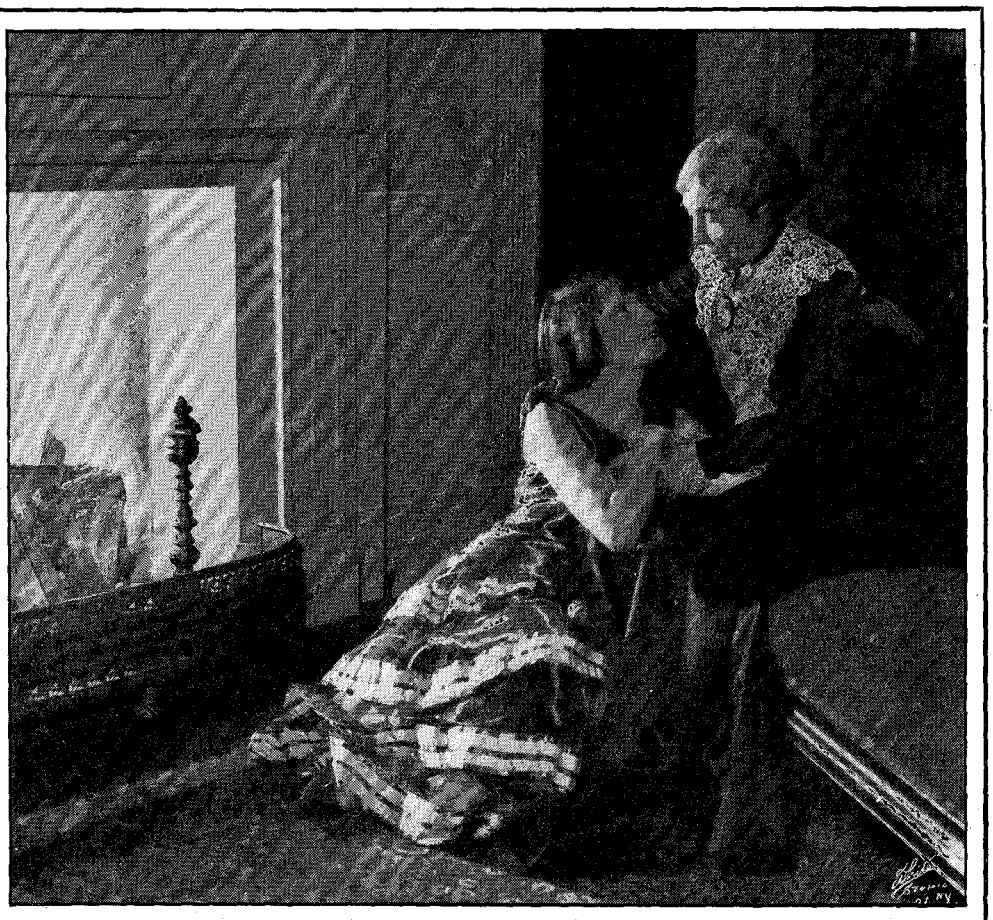
Speaking of clothes, Mrs. Whiffen prefers the clothes the young folks wear to-day to "the great billowy affair" she wore when a girl. Of course, she says, there are some clothes worn to-day which are extreme, but then they are worn by young women who would have chosen the extreme and the outrageous in any generation. She must say, too, that "the bathing-suits of the young girls of to-day have gone a little too far." But, as for the rest, Mrs. Whiffen is sure that "the pretty straight-line dresses you see on the streets and the graceful afternoon frocks are a great deal more sensible than the great sleeves and hoopskirts young women used to torture themselves with long ago." Her wifehood and motherhood have not been confined to the stage, and, naturally enough, Mrs. Whiffen finds conditions she would see improved:

"I believe it would be better if young folks knew more about sewing than they do in this present age. It seems to me a pity the good old-fashioned habit of knowing how to sew well is disappearing. For, after all, no matter how many young ladies take up work outside their homes the majority of them will always marry and find it their first aim and duty, too, to make a happy home for some man. That is just the time they are going to forget all they ever said about living their own lives. And that is just the time, too, they are going to need every domestic art that ever went to make up a home.

"Cooking, too, if a body can judge by comments and reports, seems to be a lost art with young ladies. I think that is one definite admonition we could give to the modern girl. Learn to cook, for much of the happiness of married life depends upon it! I was reading also in my paper the other evening where a judge in one of the courts said the number of marriages that came to grief because young women served food from the delicatessen stores in place of cooking appetizing meals at home was appalling. And I suppose there is a good bit of truth in that.

"Often I have been asked how I managed to keep fit all these long years and to conserve my health and vitality so that I am able to play long responsible parts in the theater when I have nearly reached the age of eighty. I can always only answer that all my life I have followed strict regulations to keep myself in condition for the difficult work of my profession. I have always taken plain, nutritious food regularly, and I am sure I would never be able to hold to my profession until this time if it had not been that I preserved my health in this way. I am sure I would have turned out to be a very cranky old lady as well had I had to have the sort of meals described by the judge.

"Another blessing to which I attribute my health and good spirits at this time of life is sleep. All my life and during the lifetime of my husband we always saw to it that we had a sufficient and regular amount of rest. During the many years of our playing in New York we never acquired the after-theater supper habit, but instead returned directly to our rooms. It was only in this way we felt it possible to keep in condition for the strenuous work of our profession."



SHE "JUST CAN'T HELP TAKING THE PART OF YOUTH"

And Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, stage favorite of three generations, believes that the boys and girls of today are no worse than any others she has known. They are merely different. The noted actress is shown here in a scene of "The Goose Hangs High," a play dealing with the younger generation.

WHY VICIOUS MOVIES PAY BEST

AS LONG AS THE PUBLIC PAYS to see vicious pictures, so long will exhibitors and distributors pander to its taste, which is another way of saying that the public can have clean movies when it wants them well enough to make them pay. At a meeting of the Committee on Public Relations, representing about sixty-two national citizens' organizations which cooperate with the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, it was brought out that many pictures worth while from a moral point of view are not worth while from the point of view of the box-office. In fact, it is reported by George J. Becker in *The Continent* (Presbyterian), that there is a growing tendency on the part of a few producers to purchase the rights to novels or plays which have suggestive titles in order to use these titles to attract the crowds, tho it is stated "in all fairness" that usually the most objectionable features of the book are eliminated from the film version. Recently a very good woman, we are told, rejected an exceptionally fine film submitted for a philanthropic undertaking in which she was interested on the ground that the title was too tame to draw a crowd. Will H. Hays, president of the producers and distributors' organization, told the committee, writes Mr. Becker, that actually the volume of objectionable films so far is not very great —"perhaps six out of last year's total production of 600." There are, we are told, really many more objectionable titles than films up to date. But we are warned that the tendency toward producing a film based upon a book with a sensational or even salacious title has been merely checked, not overcome. Mr. Becker reports further:

"Mr. Hays read from account books of companies the financial results of showing certain pictures, and it may be said that these figures were astounding. One picture cost $275,000 to produce

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and grossed an income of $1,038,000. This had a glaring title. Another cost less than $300,000 to produce and has already returned more than $1,500,000. On the other hand, certain great and really beautiful pictures, but possest of innocuous titles, have failed to return as much money as they cost to produce. There was nothing at all indefinite in the statements made by Mr. Hays. Again and again he went into figures, naming pictures which are noteworthy because of their accuracy, beauty and skill in production, which have disappointed the hopes of the producers and distributors.

"Mr. Hays is not alone in recognizing this problem of the film with the daring or salacious title. William A. Johnston, editor of *The Motion Picture News*, wrote in an editorial in his magazine under day of June 7, 1924: 'There's an unmistakable seriousness in the opposition of women's organizations everywhere to the film founded upon the lurid sex novel. We have no right or call to speak for Mr. Hays in the matter, but we do feel that many others will be as satisfied as we are to know that with his feet squarely on the ground he is saying without the slightest equivocation: This sort of picture can not be made.' Mr. Johnston then goes on to say: 'It is an attractive commercial proposition to film the "sexy" book or play, attractive because of the huge and uncertain gamble in picture production. We wish the women of the country—the leaders in particular—understood just how hazardous and baffling the business problems of production are. We wish in particular that these very women would conscientiously and vigorously support the wholesome pictures they clamor for, and themselves stop paying money into the theater box-office to see the pictures they so strenuously denounce.'

"If the Christian public wants to see the good picture made an attractive commercial proposition, it must take pains to encourage attendance at pictures of this sort. Mr. Johnston has by no means overstated the case. Many examples could be given to prove his statements true. I shall give one or two. 'To Have and to Hold' is a picture that has been considered decidedly worth while. It cost $427,000 to produce and $111,000 to distribute. My latest report on this picture shows that the company which produced it has received $483,000, making a loss to date of $55,000. The picture, too, has about run its course. There will be only a small return from it in the future. The finest picture of all, 'The Ten Commandments,' cost $1,400,000 to produce. So far it has grossed a return of $500,000. It is, however, altogether likely that this will show a profit in the end.

"Not long ago in Atlanta, Georgia, 'The Green Goddess' played to a 50 or 75 per cent. capacity house. A few weeks later 'a mildly objectionable, distinctly mediocre film playing up the triangle theme, played to standing room only.' Last year, during the Christmas season, I saw 'David the Shepherd King,' a beautiful production, at a Broadway theater. I counted forty-five in the audience from my seat in the center section. Later a few doors away I saw crowds of people going into another theater to see a film showing 'bathing beauties.'"

Further light on the relative success of pictures of different types is furnished, we are told, through the courtesy of one of the members of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. The figures represent gross rentals, that of "The Sheik" being considered as a base of 100 per cent. They are:

100 "The Sheik."	40 "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."
94 "Manslaughter."	24 "Sentimental Tommy."
93 "Blood and Sand."	24 "Miss Lulu Betts."
83 "Male and Female."	19 "One Glorious Day."
45 "Peter Ibbetson."	

Is it fair, then, asks Mr. Becker, to expect the producers of pictures to look upon the box-office receipts which their "worthwhile" pictures secure as showing the attitude of the public toward these pictures? It is a fact, we are told, that pictures which competent critics have thought rather exceptional have not only lost a considerable amount of money for the producers, but have also failed to achieve the popularity hoped for them. So, asks the writer,

"Where, then, lies the remedy for conditions such as we have hinted at? It is self-evident that the exhibitor, supplying what he thinks is the popular demand, will not change until his community demonstrates that it wants the worth-while far more than it wants the salacious. The place to prove this is at the sensitive nerve of the whole business, the box-office."

WHY THE PEW IS LISTLESS

THE PRONENESS OF THE PARSON to deliver his personal opinion on themes picked up in the street, the office or the field is one of the reasons assigned for "the present modified unpopularity" of the Church. What the parson thinks may be interesting at a proper time and place, but when it comes to formulating a plan of life or of immediate action, the churchgoer prefers to hear what God has to say. In other words, it is the duty of the preacher, we are told, to expound the word of God, not to deliver a lecture on how he thinks the affairs of the world should be directed. An illustration of the effect of the parson's substitute for the word of God is furnished by *The Reformed Church Messenger*, which quotes a consistent churchgoer as saying that the average sermon sends him forth "strangely listless and languid," with his life unilluminated and his spiritual hunger unappeased. As this churchman is quoted further:

"Christianity is built on the simple faith of simple souls, and we have rambled far from the ancient simplicities, followed material delusions, sought riches instead of righteousness, working out our problems in terms of the world, the flesh and the devil—the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye and the pride of life. Yet there is no doubt that the patient layman has the right to appeal for different, if not better, preaching. This is not an appeal for eloquence, but for *a message concerning the things of the spirit*, delivered in simplicity and humility and sincerity to men and women who would fain be simple and humble and sincere."

It may well be asked, what is the advantage of the pulpit over the press, the platform, the forum or the soap-box? comments *The Reformed Church Messenger*. Its answer is that the pulpit "is intended for the messenger of God, who comes with a message of authority out of the Word." As this journal sees it,

"The theater is intended to entertain, the secular lecture attracts and instructs; but it can not be too frequently repeated that the pulpit is neither for the showman nor for the lecturer. Its only reason for being is that it may dip into an unplumbed well of revealed truth, to bring forth things new and old for the comfort of those who labor and are heavy laden—to bring up fresh, sparkling, refreshing draughts of the water of life. An ethical essay, a pious exhortation, a holy entertainment consisting of anecdotes (no matter how well told, and with or without a peg on which to hang a moral), a religious onlooker's view of passing events—and all similar performances—must be clearly distinguished from the Christian idea of preaching. 'He alone is a true preacher who is a mouthpiece of the oracles of God.'

"Whatever else you may doubt, cling firmly to this faith that the truth of God's Word will authenticate itself to the heart of man. It is the secret of power and of spiritual fruitage, and the man who believes it will speak with authority, and not as the mere ethical lecturer or the retailer of anecdotes. All his preaching will be permeated with a 'Thus saith the Lord,' and the people will see that he is clothed with authority, and will listen gladly to the note of certainty, conviction and distinction which they detect in his message. No matter how sincere, able, scholarly or optimistic the man in the pulpit may be, *the fundamental condition of all faithful and effective preaching is that the Word of the Living God must be proclaimed.*"

When we consider the appalling number of substitutes and camouflages used in many pulpits, says *The Messenger*, we ought to be less amazed at the vastness of the present failure than at the magnitude of the present partial success.

"There are those who believe, however, that if there were not so many substitutes for real sermons, the people would flock into the Church. 'The wind of the spirit would animate the dry bones of religious organization with a new and robust life. People would forget the meanness and monotony of the gray streets in which they are confined, and the gray lives to which they are destined, in a new eagerness for the things of the spirit.' But whether the churches would be crowded or not, whether the message be welcomed or rejected, we can not doubt that it remains the supreme duty of the preacher to proclaim God's Word to men. Only after he has spoken to God and heard God's voice speaking to him, is he prepared to speak for God to our Father's other children."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE QUILL (Greenwich Village) misunderstands us. It charges that we quote its poems with "an explanatory note of surprize that anything half-way printable should exude from the Village." But no such thought was in our minds. And to show our good-will we quote another, and from a writer we have always regarded as a genuine poet:

LALAGE

By Harry Kemp

Lalagen semper amabo
Dulce ridentem, dulce loquentem.
Horace.

The Consuls vaunted pomp and power
And the Empire's strength and glory;
I think if Lalage had frowned
There'd been a different story! . . .

We swung from Rome through seas of flowers
With songs our march beguiling,—
But my heart sang of Lalage
Soft-prattling, sweetly smiling,—

So I made a song of Lalage
In that sun-glorious weather,
I made a song of Lalage
That legions sang together;

A song that held small consequence
With words like birds a-flutter . . .
And yet it touched each veteran's heart
To thoughts no tongue can utter;

At mess-times, with raised, wooden bowls
In song my girl was toasted;
She was the laughing password flung
When sentinels were posted;

She turned our wounds to badges given,
She softened stones to feather;
O, it was dreams of Lalage
That held our hosts together!

We footed through unchanging snows
Where even rocks gave battle
Or desert wastes where savages
Wore horns and tails of cattle;

'Neath unknown stars in cruel wars
Where e'en the Captains blunder
With Lalage our shibboleth
We clove our foes asunder . . . .

Though we had twenty several gods
To bristle and confound us
Yet Lalage in brotherhood
And blood of oneness bound us. . . .

The Generals boasted discipline,
. . . The Priests, their world hereafter;
How could they know that Rome grew great
Through a Girl's careless laughter!

The reserve of this poem leaves it for each reader to fill in the moral. It comes from *The Nation and the Athenæum* (London).

"ON THE COLD HILLSIDE"

By George Rylands

I walked alone where once I walked with you;
The privet hedge was silvered o'er
With moonlight and the primrose lay
Blanched by the rising moon.

I heard your step fall lightly beside mine,
I felt your fingers lightly clasp my wrist,
Lightly your breathing sipped the evening air.

We wandered mute down the hushed woodland ride,
And where the copse runs out on to the down
I saw a dog-fox drinking, and stood still,
With finger raised. Three times he barked to the moon,
Then snuffed the air and knew us and was gone.

Smiling, I turned to you, so that our eyes
Might share the secret. But I was alone;
I was alone, smiling upon thin air.
The shadow of a beech fell on the path,
I heard the leaves sigh and I called your name,
And the cries echoed back to me from the hill.

I walked alone where once I walked with you.

One doesn't know whether Paul Tanaquil is in or out of college; but these three among other snapshots of college life, printed in *Voices* (Boston), show a keen photographer:

SNAPSHOTS AND FIGURINES

Professor

It was his lot to earn his daily bread
In the oppressive tangles of routine,
His eyes forgot the grails they had once seen
When he was younger; so, uncomforted,
He suffocated into greyness, shed
Even his wit; his mind was a machine—
In time they sentenced him to be a Dean—
Some of him lives but most of him is dead.

There is no hint about him of the man
Who might with courage have created things
Of a stupendous beauty under Heaven,—
His only majesty is now the span
Of pseudo-educative lecturings
And letting Jones take English 97.

Immortality

In prose not always scorning comprehension,
Professor John Plunk, Ph.D., Litt. D.,
Spent thirty years, ten months and twenty-three
Calendar days exposing his contention
That idleness is due to inattention,
And, with the same amazing novelty,
Offered superb solutions modestly
To problems he was (sic!) the first to mention.

Life's immortality is sometimes just,
They named a hall for him and placed his bust
Far from the loud, co-educated tread;
And, every week, a janitor's robust
Arm would dispel a quarter-inch of dust
From the sleek surface of the savant head!

Serene

No words I say to her can break
The calmness of her certitude,
When I point out a slight mistake
She makes me feel I am being rude.

Serenity with a complete
Lack of most ordinary sense,
Hoist down my standard in defeat
Before I marshal my defence.

Too positive to be quite wise,
Too negatively prim,
One feels he should apologize
While asking her to marry him.

It's a fine friendly heaven imagined here in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) for all but for man. His destiny is fixt with rather too much cynicism to stand for the whole human race:

BEYOND

By Geoffrey Dearmer

What for the dog
At the end?

O, just a run
And a friend.

What for the cat
Up higher?

O, just sun
Or a fire.

What for the ass,
And the horse,
And goats
Beyond
And the duck?

O, just grass
Of course,
And oats,
And a pond,
And muck.

What for the man
Is done?

O, just a game,
And a gun.

A page of poetry is one of the inducements of the new weekly, *The Commonweal* (New York), and we take two specimens of its metal and offer in return a welcoming hand:

THE OREGON TRAIL

By William Rose Benét

The grizzled trapper of the log stockade,
Gaudy in buckskin sewn with beads and bells,
Hawk-eyed, his ears still echoing the yells
Of fierce Dakotas riding on their raid;
The coulee's murmur in the willows' shade;
The glaring prairie; Indian village smells;
Dust of the bison herd; the miracles
Of hardihood whereby the West was made;

Half fabulous from page on page they rise,
Traced by an ailing hand, with failing eyes,
Till, dark upon a clear and golden sky,
The heroic Ogallallah lifts his lance
And hurls, where war plumes in the distance dance,
His doomed and unintelligible cry.

THE OLD WOMAN

By John Bunker

She keeps her nook, sitting with folded hands
And looking abroad with dim unquestioning gaze,
Her heart grown strangely quiet and tolerant.
She has learned patience: those she loved are gone,
And youth is gone, and all the dreams of youth,
And grief itself hath found its natural ending,
And now she feels there is no more to learn.

Placid she sits in gnarled simplicity,
Not hills nor rocks more tranquil, and even as they
She bears Time's marks upon her patiently.
Hers is the sober wisdom of the years,
And now she waits for what she knows will come
Breathing the calmness of all quiet things,
Twilight and silence and a heart at peace.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

HENRY CABOT LODGE, SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES

IT IS A STRIKING FACT that, while the era that passed with the death of Senator Lodge may be chiefly remembered for the combat waged between the Senator and President Wilson over the League of Nations, yet, recalls Louis Seibold, it was Lodge who gave young Mr. Wilson "the first encouragement he had received in his ambition to become a writer." By a singular turn of irony, it was Mr. Wilson's decision to adopt the profession of litterateur and publicist which started him on the career that made him the strongest single factor in the World War, and finally brought him into such bitter conflict with the man who had given him his first encouragement. It was another interesting touch of irony that the two political leaders should have been so much alike in scholarly attainments, so different in points of view. A final dramatic touch is added by the fact that they both died from paralysis, induced by overworn brains.

It may be told now, adds Mr. Seibold, that the day after President Wilson died, Senator Lodge received a written request from members of the Wilson family, asking that he refrain from attending the funeral of the President. The Senator's reaction to this request suggests that perhaps the feeling of enmity between the two men was not as deep and bitter as many partizans have believed, deep and bitter tho it undoubtedly was. As Mr. Seibold relates the incident in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

It was the day following Wilson's death, Mr. Lodge, as Senate leader, called at the White House to discuss with President Coolidge the official arrangements for the Wilson funeral. The Senator, in accordance with custom, had been designated as chairman of the committee to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. Wilson on behalf of the organization he represented.

Mr. Lodge told me that he did not intend to attend the funeral for reasons that the country would easily understand. He exprest the keenest regret, however, at the request of the Wilson family. He had assailed the dead President, but he had assailed with motives that, according to his own standards, were both valid and impersonal.

Photograph by G. M. Bell

THE YOUNG "SCHOLAR IN POLITICS"

A Harvard graduate, with breeding, position and wealth to build on, Mr. Lodge began his career under happy auspices.

The fact that the members of the Wilson family had communicated in writing their desire that Senator Lodge should not avail himself of his official privileges was known to only a few persons at the National Capitol, nor up to this time has it ever been revealed publicly.

The family's message, while phrased in accordance with the dictates of good taste, nevertheless informed him plainly and with polite firmness that his presence at the funeral was not desired.

The explanation publicly given by Senator Lodge for his absence from the Wilson funeral ceremonies, of course, evaded all reference to the unusual request. But the real influences involved were clearly understood by his intimate friends.

In discussing the incident with the writer, Mr. Lodge paid a sincere tribute to the intellectual attainments of Mr. Wilson. As I recall our conversation on this point, Mr. Lodge said:

"You perhaps do not know that my acquaintance with Woodrow Wilson dated back many years, and until he advocated American participation in the League of Nations, continued to be most amicable. I still have in my possession a letter which Mr. Wilson wrote me while I was assistant editor of *The North American Review.*

"Mr. Wilson was then a junior tutor at Princeton. He submitted an article for publication in *The North American Review* which pleased me very much. I wrote him, thanking him for it, and suggested that he submit future manuscripts to us. I recall that I informed him I thought he might find it advantageous if he continued to write on similar subjects, inasmuch as the article displayed ability of a very high order.

"In acknowledging my letter, Mr. Wilson thanked me effusively for my appreciation of his article. He wrote that I had given him the first encouragement he had received in his ambition to become a writer.

"I have always regretted that circumstances prevented a continuation of our friendly relations. I have always accorded Mr. Wilson sincerity in enunciating views and expounding doctrines I could not look upon with favor, or support.

"This, however, was the fortune of war, and I suppose there was no help for it. I know Mr. Wilson felt very bitterly toward me because of my opposition to his League of Nations proposition.

"There was nothing personal on my part in doing my utmost to prevent the adoption of a policy by this country which I believed would prove detrimental to its national interests. I have neither regret nor apology to make for my course."

"And now they are both gone," concludes Mr. Seibold, "each in his own way a great man." In measuring the greatness of the man who has just died, a distinction is drawn, by one of the hundreds of newspaper commentators, between men who are merely members of the United States Senate and Senators of the United States. Mr. Lodge is given a place with the distinguished few. He is called "one of the Old Guard," a "statesman of the old forthright order," a man of "heroic mold," comparable to those Senators of ancient Rome, who fought, hated and dominated so well. In his opposition to the League of Nations, his grimness and tenacity recall the similar characteristics of that old Roman who never rose to speak without introducing somewhere in his oration his demand that "Carthage must be destroyed!" But there were other sides to him, as recalled especially by Boston writers who knew him. He had a sense of humor which could be either friendly or vitriolic. "It was always a matter of whimsical comment with him that he was born in 1850," writes William E. Brigham in the Boston *Transcript:*

For, as he was accustomed to say, "It makes it so easy for any one to figure out one's age." Yet Mr. Lodge was not especially sensitive with respect to his age, altho he frequently referred to it among his friends. He regarded himself as softening and mellowing in his later years, and he evinced a delight in kindly references to himself or his work which might have dulled the edge of many an impatient criticism had his real feeling been known.

It is a well-nigh impossible task to review, much less to set forth adequately, the career of one who gave the best of his life to a service for Massachusetts of which he has said himself "Others may easily serve her better than I in those days yet to be, but of this I am sure: that no one can ever serve her with a greater love or deeper loyalty." Intense feeling, which moved to his depths, inspired the concluding lines of his famous Symphony Hall speech (1911), when once and for all he silenced the gossip which thought it discerned in him an ambition for still

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Never let a day go by without eating soup!

"Soup today" the children cry
And chortle in their glee.
Each day they dine on Campbell's fine—
How healthy they must be!

After you have eaten a plate of hot, delicious, appetizing soup, see how much better all the other food tastes!

Soup invites and encourages your appetite. It cheers and brightens your whole meal. It is splendid food and it strengthens digestion.

Consider how much nourishment—real, hearty food—there is in Campbell's Vegetable Soup. Fifteen of the finest vegetables—several of them either whole or in tempting toothsome cubes; invigorating broth of choice beef; substantial cereals; fresh herbs with their delightful flavors; deft seasoning.

People even make this soup practically their whole meal when they want enough food but not a number of different dishes!

21 kinds
12 cents a can

Luncheon Dinner Supper

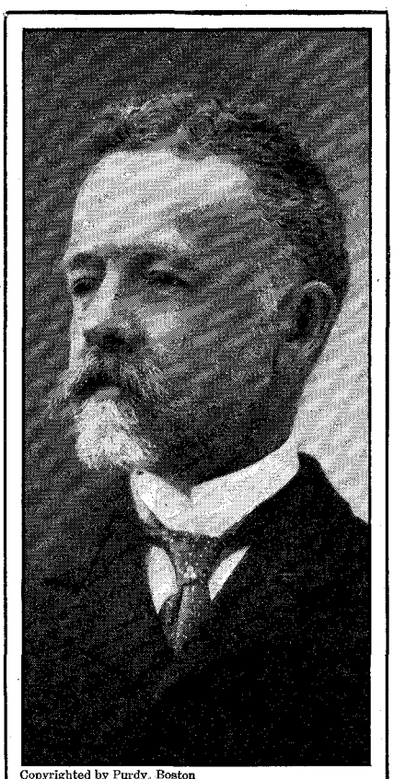
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

higher things. "To be Senator from Massachusetts has been the pride of my life. I have put aside great offices, for to me no public place has seemed equal to that which I held."

Born to wealth and position and with the traditions of Massachusetts a part of his being, Mr. Lodge had no cause to serve except that of the people who sent him to Washington, and this meant all the people, for he never served a class, except in the narrow sense that he was a strong protectionist and that he had the capacity to assess legislative issues from the business point of view, notwithstanding that his personal tastes ran along other lines. He was esteemed a rich man, altho he lived with a modest frugality and unostentation that possibly belied his reputed wealth. It never was known, even to his intimates, of what his wealth consisted, nor would it be in good taste to consider the point now, except for the purpose of making clear that his investments apparently were far removed from anything that might influence his action as a legislator. His position, financial and social, was assured, and he was under no temptation to cater to any "interest," even if his sense of honor would permit him to do so. He was, almost apart from any other prominent legislator of his day, free to follow his own convictions in all matters of legislation.

He ennobled party loyalty also, for he was of the few who placed party interests above his own. Here was his strength and also his weakness, for he sometimes followed his party when an independent attitude would have brought him greater prestige and invested him with statesman-like qualities which unquestionably he possest but were often obscured through his devotion to party cause. But the life of Lodge was governed by principle, and none was more deeply grounded in his consciousness than that of party loyalty and its twin, representative government. Repeatedly he saw his party beaten down, twice by Grover Cleveland, twice by Woodrow Wilson, innumerable times in House and Senate, but his confidence in its inherent integrity never waned. When serving in opposition he accorded the dominant party the same meed of formal respect, and insisted that majority and minority alike should stand upon their respective performances.

Widely traveled, a linguist, habitually his favorite concern the relations of his own country with the world, Senator Lodge profoundly believed that "politics stop at the water's edge." This was the keynote of Senator Lodge's policy in dealing with his colleagues, of whatever party, and with various Administrations upon foreign questions. An intense partizan in domestic affairs, none more sharply resented the injection of a partizan strain in the discussion of an international issue; and it was this recognized trait which lent such authority to his position when he found himself constrained to differ from the President of the United States over the Covenant of the League of Nations.



Copyrighted by Purdy, Boston

MID-STREAM

At this time he was the leader of his party in the Senate, a recognized authority in the world of letters and learning, and the close friend of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Lodges, it appears, were not of a really "old" American family, as the age of families is measured in New England. His connection with the Cabots was important, but as for his direct line of descent, says the writer:

His paternal grandfather, Giles Lodge, was born in London in 1770 and came to Massachusetts "by the merest accident," he having been caught at Santo Domingo in the rising of the blacks, which occurred in 1791. Giles escaped on an American schooner which happened to be bound for Boston. In 1800 he married Mary Langdon, daughter of John Langdon, who had been a stationer, a captain in the Continental Army, and held a place in the custom house to which he was appointed by George Washington. Giles Lodge died in 1852. John Ellerton Lodge, the Senator's father, was a merchant of Boston, an owner of ships in the China trade.

The Senator's mother, Anna Cabot, was the daughter of Henry Cabot and Anna Blake, the daughter of John Welland Blake, descended from William Blake, who was a cousin of Robert Blake, the great admiral of the Commonwealth. William Blake came to Massachusetts in 1630 and was for forty years town clerk of Dorchester. The grandmother of Henry Cabot Lodge died before he was born, but he writes: "Venerable gentlemen, when I had grown up, used to tell me of her many attractions with such emphasis and insistence that I frequently had an uneasy feeling at the back of my mind that they were thinking how unlike she was to some of her grandchildren." The grandfather, Henry Cabot, was the son of George Cabot and Elizabeth Higginson, who were double first cousins. In this way the Senator's grandfather was doubly descended from Rev. Francis Higginson, a graduate of Cambridge, England, and the first minister of the first church of Salem, in 1630. Senator Hoar used to delight in telling his younger colleague that he, too, was a descendant of Francis Higginson, and that both Senators, therefore, were descended from the sister of Chaucer—a connection which struck Senator Lodge as "a trifle remote."

Senator Lodge had his preliminary education in private schools and then entered Harvard University. He himself tells a great deal about this part of his life in his book, "Early Memories," published in 1913 by Charles Scribner's Sons. Of his Harvard days he writes, in this book, as quoted by the Boston *Globe:*

"If my career at Harvard was singularly devoid of either distinction or interest it at least came at a very memorable period in the life of the college. I went in under the old system and came out under the new. I entered the college, which had remained in essence unchanged from the days of its Puritan founders, the college of the eighteenth century with its 'Gratulatios' and odes and elegies in proper Latin verse when a sovereign died or came to the throne, the college with the narrow classical curriculum of its English exemplars, and I came out a graduate of the modern university. Dr. Thomas Hill was president when I entered, then came a year of interregnum, and then President Eliot."

Oddly enough, comments *The Globe*, as it would seem in view of his later achievements, Senator Lodge did not work hard at his studies. He writes:

"I was very idle and devoted my energies to amusing myself with great success and in the manner and with the intelligence common to that stage of life. I meant to go through college, and I did so without ever being conditioned, graduating near the end of the first half of my class. But I intended to effect this purpose with the least possible trouble and effort to myself and with the minimum of mental labor, and in this, too, I succeeded.

"I desired also to enjoy myself as much as possible, and I did this, too. I took a sufficiency of exercise, both at the gymnasium and on the river, because I was fond of it, but without any ambition for distinction in those directions, yet from the boat and from sparring and single-stick I derived not only wholesome habits but an amount of real good, which it would be hard to estimate.

"But my greatest and most profitable enjoyments were derived from the many friendships I then made or continued—I was fortunate enough to be elected a member of all the societies I desired to join. Two of them were theatrical, and this opened a field which had always held for me a strong fascination. In our sophomore society I made a hit as a Yorkshireman in one of Kenny's comedies at the first performance given by our class."

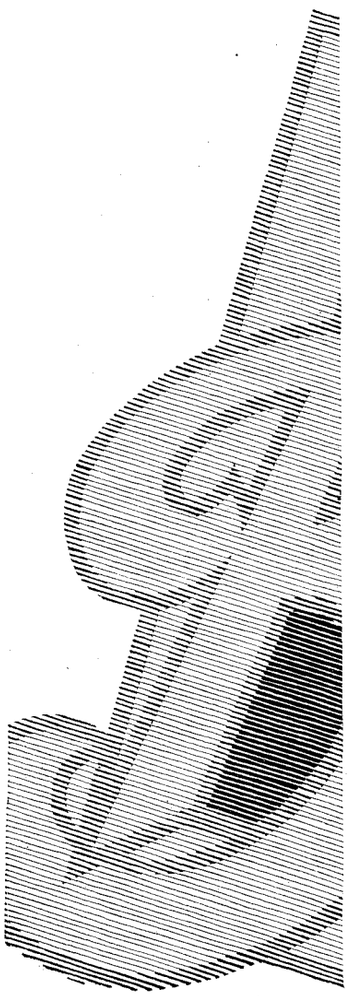
In the month of his graduation from Harvard, in 1871, to return to Mr. Brigham's narrative in *The Transcript:*

He was married in Christ Church, Cambridge, to Miss Anna Cabot Mills Davis, the daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Davis, U. S. N., and a granddaughter of United States Senator Elijah Mills. The couple went at once on an extended wedding journey through Europe, with parts of which Mr. Lodge already had become somewhat familiar through a boyhood trip made in 1866-67; and returning became among the pioneer cottagers of Nahant. The ancestors of Mrs. Lodge, the first Davises, came to New England in 1630, but her direct ancestor was a Freeman of Barnstable, who has left records dating from 1638. The mother of Admiral Davis was Lois, the daughter of Constant Freeman, brother of Rev. James Freeman, rector of King's Chapel and the first Unitarian minister of New England. A

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

What Is Engineering?



THE public is buying Buick performance in constantly increasing volume. In creating this performance, Buick engineering has set itself apart.

Therefore the story of Buick engineering is well worth telling.

❖

Buick maintains the largest staff of engineers now engaged in the service of any one automobile manufacturer. Buick believes that engineering worthy of its name must be the product of many minds of long experience.

Buick engineering holds an open mind for new ideas. Nothing is condemned untried. But Buick engineering has consistently refused to depart from known, sound principles of design for untried but spectacular features which might momentarily capture public fancy.

❖

Proof and plenty of it is required by Buick. Buick's engineers study materials and parts, often through years; always through hundreds of thousands of miles, before accepting or rejecting.

There are eleven divisions of Buick's engineering staff, each concentrating on a different major unit of Buick design. One group centers its skill on axles, another on engines, still another on metals, and so on.

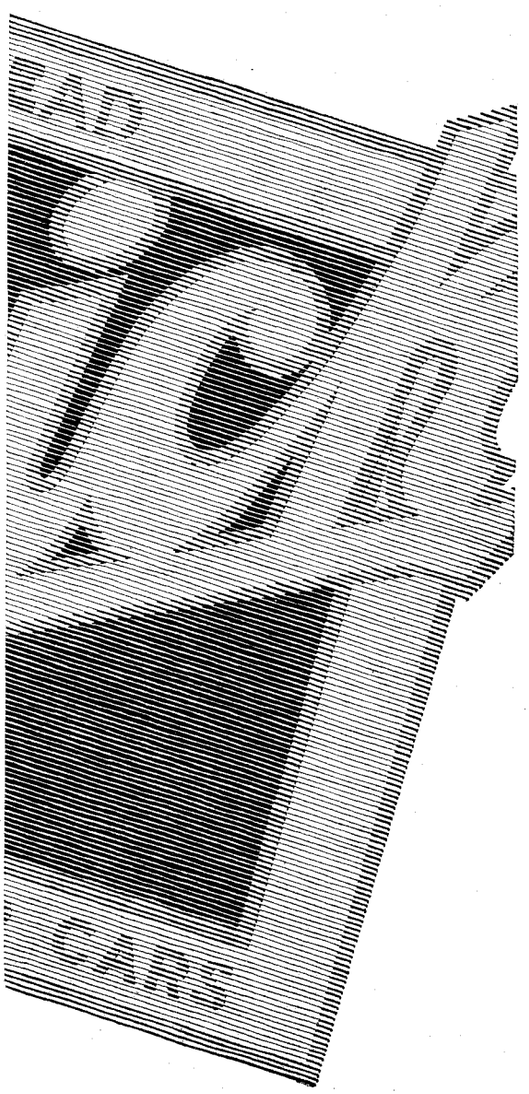
In Buick's metallurgical division alone, around a hundred men are constantly experimenting to be sure that Buick parts are built of the best materials to be found in the world.

The hands of Buick engineers are never tied by price limitations. They are free to select that which is best for Buick regardless of cost. And because of Buick's vast purchasing volume, that which is best for Buick almost invariably costs less than inferior products purchased in smaller quantities.

❖

So, Buick engineering builds for the permanence of Buick; giving infinite care to infinite detail; guarding against mistakes.

And because Buick engineering does these things, there is world-wide confidence in the Buick name. The Buick Motor Car has become a standard of comparison. Upwards of 900,000 Buicks are in daily use. And Buick, for the seventh consecutive year, has won first place at the National Automobile Shows for its leadership in volume of sales.



BUICK MOTOR CO., FLINT, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation

Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars
Branches in All Principal Cities—
Dealers Everywhere

Canadian Factory
McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

VALVE-IN-HEAD Buick MOTOR CARS

When better automobiles are built Buick will build them

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

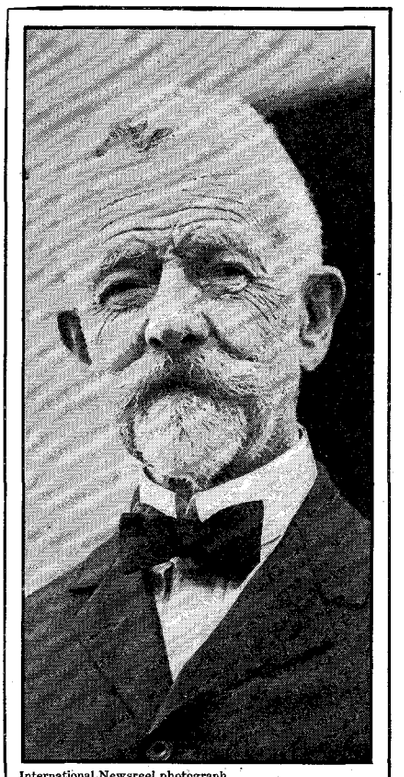
brother of Mrs. Lodge, Constant Davis, was the first tutor of Mr. Lodge, and accompanied him as such on the boyhood European trip just referred to. "He was," the Senator has said, "one of the most fortunate and most salutary influences which ever came into my life."

The home life of the Henry Cabot Lodges was ideal. Mrs. Lodge was a woman of the highest culture, and when she went to Washington to live in 1885, the high social connections of her family and her husband's, his position in the world of letters and official councils gave her prominence from the beginning. Her home at 1765 Massachusetts Avenue, modest as the homes of great people go in Washington, was always the rallying point of the representative men and women not only of the nation but of the world. For society in the common acceptance of the term the Lodges cared little or nothing, but for the society of the best minds of the United States and Europe they cared much. The Lodges' style of entertaining was elegant but unpretentious. It never was made a matter of display in the newspapers, but it is doubtful if the several Presidents of the United States under whom Senator Lodge served made a broader or more intimate acquaintance of people worth knowing.

Politics and literature jointly occupied his time, with the result, says the writer, that his political achievements somewhat obscured his contributions to letters and learning. Taking up first his political career:

He entered public life as a member of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts General Court, in which body he served two terms, and immediately thereafter, in 1888, was elected to a seat in the Fiftieth Congress. He was elected also to the Fifty-First, Fifty-Second and Fifty-Third Congresses, and to the Senate, January 17, 1893, to succeed Henry L. Dawes. He thereupon resigned his seat in the House and took his seat in the Senate, March 4, 1893, and was reelected in 1899, 1905, 1911, 1916 and 1922. As he himself summarized his political, legislative and other public activities, he served as permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900; chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Republican National Convention of 1904, which nominated McKinley and Fairbanks; permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention, which nominated Taft and Sherman in 1908; chairman of the committee on resolutions of the National Convention of 1916, which nominated Hughes and Fairbanks; temporary and permanent chairman of the convention of 1920, which nominated Harding and Coolidge. Among distinguished places filled by Senator Lodge by appointment was that of chairman of the United States Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission in 1920; member of the Commission on Alaskan Boundary, appointed by President Roosevelt; and he was appointed by President Harding delegate and special ambassador to the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, 1921. He had served as regent of Smithsonian Institution ever since he entered the House; and he was a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

It was the fate, or luck, according to the point of view, of Mr. Lodge to achieve a national reputation almost upon his entrance to the House of Representatives as the reputed author of the Force bill, as it was popularly known. This was a measure designed to protect the voting rights of the negro. It applied everywhere, but naturally its specific application was to the South, from which section, in 1890, a number of negroes had been seated in the National House of Representatives, strict party votes throwing out the contesting Democrats. As a matter of fact, the so-called Force bill was not the composition of any one man. It was produced by a subcommittee, consisting of Lodge, Jonathan H. Rowell of Illinois, an old Union soldier, an intense partizan and a firm believer in race equality, of the Thaddeus Stevens School, and Thomas H. Carter of Montana, later a distinguished Senator. The bill was introduced by Rowell, roughly redrafted by the three men and then turned over to Lodge, as Arthur Wallace Dunn explains in his charming volume, "From Harrison to Harding," to be put into proper English. He then introduced it in the House; it was referred to the committee of which he was chairman and he reported it out and had charge of it during its passage by the lower branch. In the Senate the bill was in charge of Hoar of Massachusetts. It failed there, owing to the opposition of Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, who made a reputation in this fight which lasted during his life. The Democrats opposed it solidly and many Republicans were lukewarm toward it, hence it was not really a difficult task to accomplish its defeat; but the fight over this measure was one of the bitterest ever staged in Congress.



International Newsreel photograph

"THE LAST OF THE PURITAN GRANDEES"

He was "a proselyte to modern America," but he embodied an old tradition.

The support given by Senator Lodge to President Wilson in conducting America's part in the World War is called "ungrudging to the last degree." Indeed, points out the writer:

In the course of his vigorous statement of March 14, 1917, almost a month before the United States entered the war, Senator Lodge had pledged himself to "most cheerfully join in giving the President every power he needs and vote to place on the statute books every necessary law to help us win the war as soon as possible, if war must come." The Massachusetts Senator kept his word. He differed sharply with the President as to the terms on which the war should be concluded, and the part the United States should play in conjunction with the nations of Europe after the Armistice had been signed, but he stood behind "my President" as the war President as loyally as any of his own partizans.

In the fury of criticism over the League of Nations controversy it appears to have been forgotten that the differences of Senator Lodge with President Wilson were not peculiar to that President. Mr. Lodge differed as sharply with Roosevelt as to the rate-making powers which should be conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Hepburn bill. Senator Lodge was equally opposed to the Canadian reciprocity program of President Taft; notwithstanding a strong sentiment in favor of it existed in New England. But in his opposition to the McLemore resolution and his advocacy of the arming of merchantmen, not only did he stand squarely with President Wilson, but he assumed a practical leadership in behalf of the President's policy, which came to him naturally when many of Mr. Wilson's partizans joined the "Wilful Twelve."

A development of the later years of his life was the "softening of Southern sentiment toward him," reports this writer, and the numerous recent editorial tributes from Southern editors seem to confirm this view. "He had the quality of inspiring the respect of his political opponents," in the words of his biographer, "when they met on the common ground of intellectual controversy and patriotic endeavor." Turning aside for a moment to his literary efforts, Mr. Brigham comments:

The list of the books written by Senator Lodge reads like a shelf in the library of an historical society. In addition to several earlier works, there came "Life of Alexander Hamilton" (he also edited the works of Hamilton in nine volumes), "Life of Daniel Webster"; "Studies in History"; "Life of Washington," two volumes; "History of Boston"; "Historical and Political Essays," and in the same year (1892) a volume of selections from speeches; in conjunction with Theodore Roosevelt, "Hero Tales from American History" (in which Lodge found one subject in the heroic career of Francis Parkman, historian); "Certain Accepted Heroes and Other Essays"; "Story of the Revolution," two volumes; "Story of the Spanish War"; "A Fighting Frigate and Other Essays"; "A Frontier Town and Other Essays"; "Early Memories." When it is recalled that the first volume of this series was issued in 1877, that Mr. Lodge entered public life in 1886, and served continuously and that the great majority of his works were produced coincidentally with legislative and political duties of the most exacting character, yet with no lagging in his social obligations, the astounding industry of the man becomes apparent. Nor does the collection enumerated include several volumes of speeches and addresses published also in book form,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Sedan $1545

Four-wheel brakes, Fisher Body with one-piece V. V. windshield, Duco finish, balloon tires, disc wheels, snubbers on front springs, full automatic spark control, unit instrument panel, driving controls on steering wheel, automatic windshield wiper, permanent visor, rear-view mirror, transmission lock, dome light, invisible door checks, heater, and plush mohair upholstery.

Many advanced features of motor car construction, now recognized as distinct contributions to the industry, were pioneered by Oakland. These features reveal in part why the Oakland Six is winning and holding the good will of all who buy it.

Roadster $1095; Touring $1095; Special Roadster $1195; Special Touring $1195; Landau Coupe $1295; Coupe for Four $1495; Sedan $1545; Landau Sedan $1645. f. o. b. Factory

Oakland Motor Car Company, Pontiac, Michigan

OAKLAND

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

or take account of many others which never have been compiled. These of themselves constitute almost a legislative, diplomatic and political history of the United States, covering more than a generation.

"A proselyte to modern America," Clinton W. Gilbert calls Mr. Lodge in one of his daily Washington "Mirrors" in the New York *Evening Post*. The explanation of the phrase runs:

Some time while Henry Cabot Lodge was yet a young man the Declaration of Independence began to take effect. Up till that moment this country had been culturally a colony of England, and was rather proud of it. Now, as an Englishman recently said to me, England is intellectually, morally and financially a dependent of this country. Mr. Lodge's life spanned that whole period of change. Had he been born a little earlier he might, like Henry James, have gone abroad to seek the culture which he acknowledged at its source, or he might, like Henry Adams, have stayed at home and regarded the world about him with dismay. Had he been born a little later he might have accepted the United States boisterously, as Theodore Roosevelt did. It is a confirming fact that two of his closest friends were precisely those two, Henry Adams and Theodore Roosevelt. Emotionally he belonged to the America of Henry Adams. By an act of will he accepted the America of Theodore Roosevelt. Perhaps I can't place him in his beginning better than by telling a story he used to tell himself. When he was young he had difficulty with public speaking. He practised, like Demosthenes, with pebbles in his mouth! That belongs to the Oxford tradition. You see I can't even write it now without an exclamation point.

I might describe Mr. Lodge as a proselyte from the New England of Henry James and Henry Adams to modern America. As I have said, he accepted the latter by an act of will. Much of his peculiar position was due to this fact. Intellectual America, long after Mr. Lodge's conversion, continued to pay allegiance to England. It always maintained the "just-for-a-handful-of-silver-he-left-us" attitude toward Mr. Lodge. He was the favorite target for its attacks. If you hate any one, you hate the "man who has quit your faith for another." And because we are all snobs intellectually the intellectual leaders of the past generation were able to impose their view of Mr. Lodge upon us. That accounted for certain detraction of him.

And I don't know whether a proselyte is ever entirely happy in his new faith. He always has to hold it too violently for his own comfort. That was probably why Mr. Lodge was always so bitter a partizan. If he had been born ten years earlier he would have been a Mugwump. As it was, he was a lonely figure, never quite belonging or being accepted anywhere.

Twice he came very close to the Presidency, recalls Robert L. Norton, in the Boston *Post:*

He might have had the nomination for Vice-President instead of Roosevelt with McKinley, but turned it down. Had he taken it he would have succeeded to the Presidency on the death of McKinley. Again, at Chicago in 1916, Roosevelt attempted in the closing hours of the convention to force a compromise, with Lodge as the nominee against Hughes. But the fight had gone too far. If the offer had come a day or so sooner and Roosevelt had not held on himself so long, Lodge would have been nominated. But at the time the offer was made the lines of the fight had been too closely drawn and the conservative group had determined at any cost to bolt through with Hughes.

The Columbia (S. C.) *State* recalls the time, after the sinking of the *Lusitania*, when "he charged that President Wilson had a secret understanding with the Germans—that they were not to take his warnings seriously." Democratic censure of his opposition to the President reaches one climax in this brief announcement in the New York *World:*

In view of the comment on the policies and on the character of Senator Lodge which has appeared on this page in the course of the last few years, *The World* refrains from comment now. It would be impossible for *The World* to offer praise without hypocrisy or dispraise without offense.

But "the crime of Senator Lodge turns out to have been that he had the prevision to foresee the minds of his countrymen, and the consistency and courage to uphold their resolve against passion, diatribe and slander. In short, he was right," replies the New York *Herald Tribune*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, of his party, if not always precisely of his way of thinking, bids him farewell with the assurance that if he had died ten years earlier his immediate fame would have been greater than it is.

HOW ONE WOMAN ESCAPED FROM RUSSIA

"SHE came into the room, looking like a frightened bird that has come out of the night and in at the window of a home." So writes Stephan Graham, a London *Times* correspondent, in telling the story of one Russian refugee he was asked to help. Here is his story of how it happened and what he did:

Rowno is in southern Poland, 30 miles from Soviet Russia. I was there one night, and seeing that the cathedral in the midst of the town was all lighted up, I went inside. A wedding of two Russians was being solemnized, and it lasted an hour and a half. Two tall men held crowns above the bridgeroom and the bride, while they with bent heads supported a large Bible upon their brows, the priest holding it with one hand and reading the appropriate gospels. I liked the fine old face of the priest and all his movements; so when the service was over, about 10 o'clock, I followed him to his house in the cathedral close.

This was Father Nicholas Rogalsky, a wise and gentle personality; to use his own words, not only priest but, as it were, counsel and lawyer and adviser and friend for all sorts who come to him for help.

I think he had the true Russian faith that everything is arranged by God, and he therefore accepted a tiresome visitor, late as it was, gladly and freely.

"Perhaps you can help," said he with inspiration. "I have a lady here just out of prison. You know Z——; ah, well, his niece. She escaped from Soviet Russia; tramped through the big Shepatovka forest, was robbed on the frontier, but got here and came to me. Within an hour of her arrival she was arrested. She was 24 days in the administrative prison, and we have just managed, with God's help, to get her out. Her trouble now is to get a passport to go to Serbia, where her husband, an ex-officer of the Guards, is earning a living by lumbering."

He went out and called her. There came into the room a young woman, scantily drest, looking like a frightened bird that has come out of the night and in at the window of a home. The priest left us, and she told me her story.

She became separated from her husband in 1919. He was on Denikin's staff. With the White Army he retired to Novorossisk, and later, with Wrangel, retired to Constantinople. Then he was transferred to Serbia. She remained with her child in the capital, and, thanks to a false passport, was unmolested, got work as a clerk at six chervontsi a month. Lived on hope. Then her little girl took scarlet fever and died. There was nothing to hold her in Russia. She felt terribly lonely, and decided to run for it. So she sold all she had and realized all that was laid away, and with a hundred-dollar note set off for the south, got out two stations before the frontier, and bravely struck out westward for Poland. She entered a great forest, and all went well till the second night, when she met a man in sheepskins with a gun on his back. He called two others, and they robbed her of all she possest.

"It was a terrible ordeal for me," she said. "They pointed to a bush and made me take off everything. They took away the note I had tied round my waist. They tore out the lining of my cloak. They took my blouse, my undergarments. It might have been worse. I have to thank God. They did not destroy me. They gave me back my skirt and the lining of my cloak and told me I could go. 'Who are you?' I asked. 'We are the forest chiefs (*lesnie atamani*),' they said. No one else attacked me. I lived on apples for a while, but was obliged to go into villages for bread. The peasants all recognized an escapee; gave me food; told me which way to go to escape the police, to escape being asked questions. So late one night I got into Rowno. I could not think to whom to go. So I went to the cathedral, came here. How thankful I was! I had some food. I had a bath, and had just got to bed when the police arrived. I put on the skirt and the lining again and they took me away."

"You must have wept," said I.

"I wept, oh, yes, I was in despair. Twenty-four days I was in that prison with a crowd of other Russians, all starving. Many had been back and forth several times on the Russian frontier. One old woman, Anysia, over 60 years old, has been seven times taken to the frontier at night and left there, and come back again."

What an impression of heroism and misery! The strange frightened bird sat on the divan and was silent. Then the priest rejoined us. He had that faith in God which repels all pessimism. He knew no reproach, praised the Poles for their kindness, and with a mild, radiant look calmed the woman, who had got excited and freshly alarmed by the telling of her story.

The upshot was I stayed a day longer in Rowno than I had intended, and wrote a letter to the Serbian Government. Incidentally we paid a visit to the prison in the muddy street behind the town and took a loaf of bread and some meat for the unfortunate Anysia.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

Their Amazing New Value

Beyond Doubt the World's Greatest Motor Car Buy

The Coach is now priced below all comparison. It is the greatest value in Hudson - Essex history.

Largest production of 6-cylinder closed cars in the world makes possible these price reductions. Hudson-Essex alone have resources to create this car and this price.

Everyone knows the Coach represents highest closed car value.

Not merely because it exclusively provides "Closed Car Comforts at Open Car Cost."

Even more important is the outstanding value in the Hudson and Essex chassis, famous for performance distinction and reliability not equalled by many costlier cars.

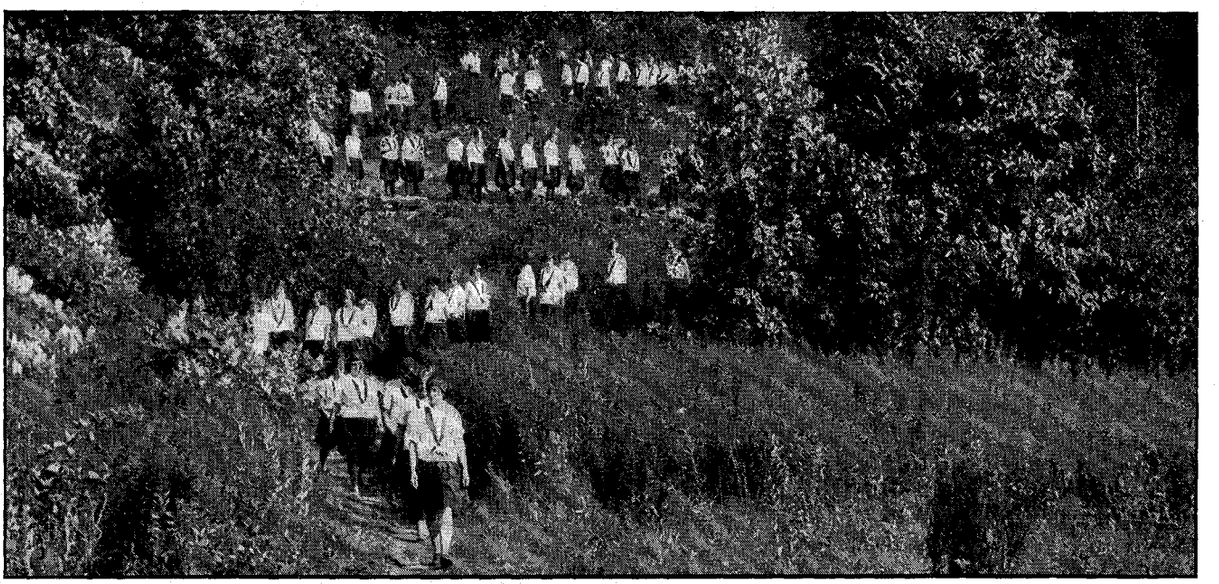
No car at or near the price rivals the Coach in actual proof of value—which is sales.

HUDSON COACH $1395
ESSEX COACH $945

Freight and Tax Extra

Largest Selling 6-Cylinder Closed Car in the World

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



AS HIKERS THEY LEARN THEIR COUNTRY'S LONG TRAILS

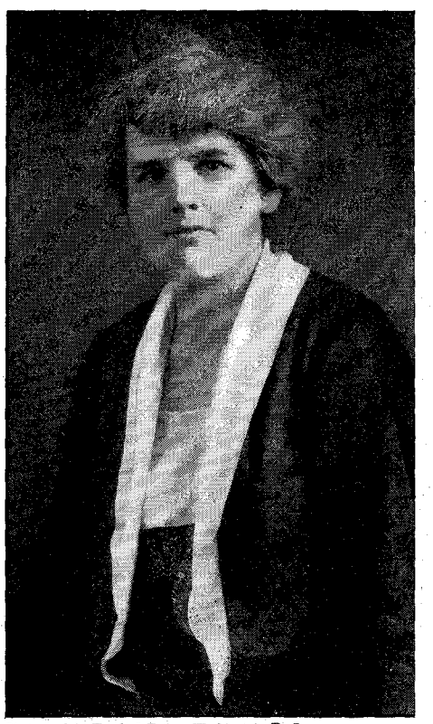
First under careful direction, and then as husky veterans of the outdoors, these Girl Scouts find the mountains, trees, plains and rivers of their America that lies out under the sun. "I never truly learned to love my country," says Mary Roberts Rinehart, "until I had met it face to face."

WHAT ARE GIRL SCOUTS GOOD FOR?

ALL THESE LITTLE GIRL SCOUTS we see in railroad stations or hiking across country in their floppy hats and their khaki clothes and their blankets and pack—what kind of women will they make? This is the question asked over and over again by anxious families. Granted, they say, that the girl scout attains a degree of health unknown to little girls two generations back; granted she is acquiring a love of sport, and granted she is learning the lore of out-of-doors. How about other fundamentals of conduct and character? Is she going to be satisfied later with domestic duties in the kitchen and the nursery? Can she shoulder responsibilities after the glorious independence of out-of-doors? Will she grow up into real womanliness and with a code of ethics tough enough to meet the griefs and pettiness of common every-day life?

"Can she cook?" asks the man. "Can she sew? Can she take care of sick people? Can she save money out of a picayune income? Or will she bust right out in the middle of some jam, to go off and be a Daisy Crockett?" That is what he wants to know about these girls, the majority of whom will be wives and mothers. And the woman asks, perhaps even more anxiously, "What kind of girls and women does she learn to like or respect? What do they all talk about on their hikes and jamborees? How hard is it going to be later on for such girls to settle cheerfully down in farms, 'slow' villages, tank towns, crowded cities or cheap suburbs?"

These are the questions a score of women of prominence, from Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Herbert Hoover down, have set themselves to answer between November 10 and December 10 of this year. For the Girl Scouts are now making their big drive to enroll thousands of new members, to build big central organization buildings, and to spread the movement into every settlement in the country. And prominent women, the wives of national leaders, successful professional women, popular writers and religious leaders have set themselves to answer these questions in a score of magazines and newspapers. Mary Roberts Rinehart, who is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Girl Scouts, puts the situation clearly in an article on "These Girls of Ours," in the December *Delineator*. She writes:



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

A BORN SCOUT

Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, National Director of the Girl Scouts, has been trained from infancy as an expert camper and woodsman.

When I was a very little girl, a boy in the neighborhood had a bicycle. Not at all the low "safety" machine which came in shortly after, but a death-dealing contrivance with one enormous front wheel and a tiny rear one. Seated on the doorstep, where little girls, in white frocks and colored sashes, were placed in the afternoons and expected to remain put until time for supper, it was the one excitement of the day to see this lad come down the pavement—they rode on the sidewalks in those times—strike the raised grating to our coal cellar, describe a parabola in the air and fall forward on his face.

Then the safety wheel, so called, arrived; and then, shortly after, one with a dropt frame, styled "a ladies' wheel." But they were received with acute disfavor.

"What!" said the parents, "put our girls on those things and let them run the streets? Never!"

Nobody bought one. There were two in a shop-window in my city, and crowds went and stood staring at them, but nobody bought one—until my father did. And he did it not because he approved, but because it was easier than to continue to deny me.

To ride a bicycle was not feminine; most of all, it was not ladylike. I had my dolls and my tricycle, a ghastly iron machine which I propelled with my feet and which was usually adorned

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

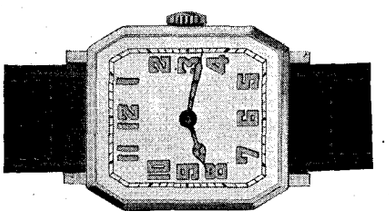
Wednesday is Raisin Bread Day

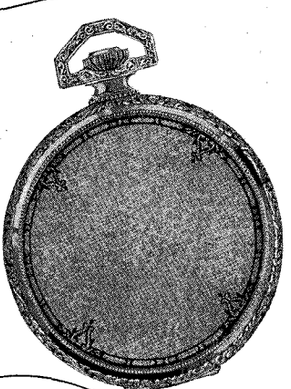
Every Tuesday night, throughout America and Canada, millions of loaves of Raisin Bread are baked for Wednesday. It's a special baking—the finest of big, golden loaves, filled and flavored with the rich, fruity goodness of Sun-Maid Raisins. Make this inexpensive mid-week treat a regular feature of your Wednesday menus. Get it fresh from the oven every Wednesday—place a standing order with your baker or grocer.

Endorsed by bakers everywhere, including the Retail Bakers' Association of America, The American Bakers' Association, and the Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada

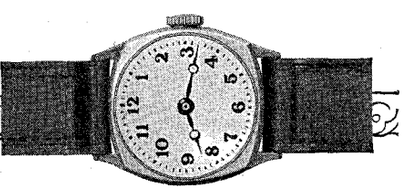
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

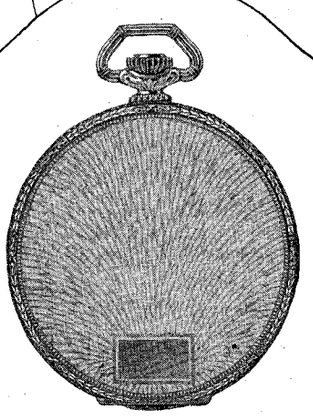
Wadsworth

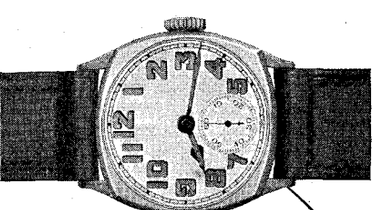


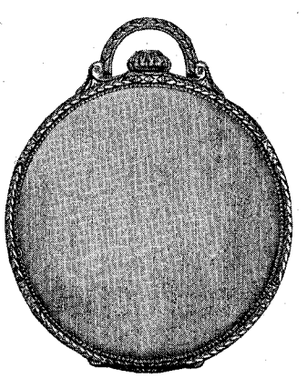


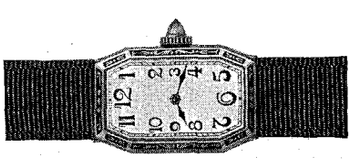
MAKE WATCHES







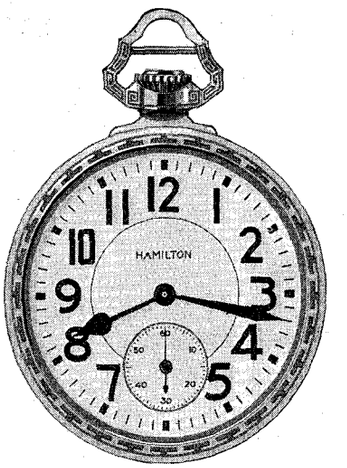




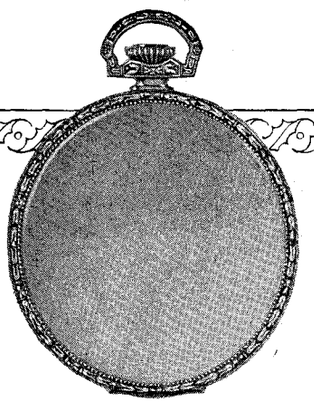
374

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cases



BEAUTIFUL



On the day which Christmas celebrates, three wise men established a custom of generous giving. Their example lives today among people of good taste who find in a beautiful watch a Christmas gift of exceptional fitness.

The watch you give will be a dependable timekeeper, of course; but do not forget that it is the case, after all, that determines the degree of pride and satisfaction with which it will be worn.

And while a Wadsworth Case will enrich your gift with designs of unusual beauty, it need not add to the cost. Moreover, with that exacting fit so essential to the protection of the watch movement, it will help to make your gift a source of lasting pleasure.

See your jeweler's Christmas selection of watches. Many of them will probably be dressed in Wadsworth Cases. For more than thirty years Wadsworth Cases have protected the watch movements of leading manufacturers and importers.

It will be worth your while, however, to see that the Wadsworth name is stamped in the case of the watch you choose. For in Wadsworth quality is your assurance not only of correct design but of the finest material and workmanship.

THE WADSWORTH WATCH CASE COMPANY, DAYTON, KY.
Suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio
Case makers for the leading watch movements

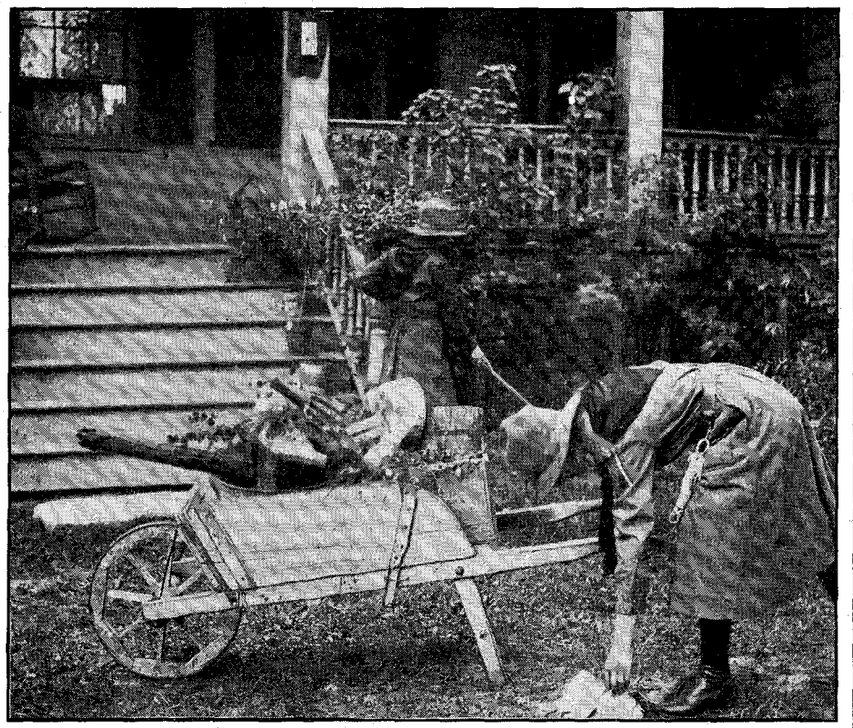
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with a bow of ribbon on the handle—to feminize it, I dare say. If I needed more exercise, I could always go for a walk.

But the bicycle came. It weighed as much as I did, or more, and it had solid tires; nobody had even dreamed of pneumatic tires in those days. I had no idea how to ride it, and nobody to teach me. No boy would help. The boys had joined solidly with their elders; they felt vaguely that I was a trespasser into their domain, and they resented it. They were perfectly willing to bring their pony-carts and take me for a ride around the block, but not to teach me to ride a bicycle.

Finally I took it into the park near by, started it, got on and headed for I know not where. And when I finally rode straight into the park lake and there fell off, not a boy on the bank but felt that his sex solidarity had been preserved.

This era of the bicycle, says Mrs. Rinehart, marked a definite step in the emancipation of girls and women. As far back as the nineties our girls, for better or for worse, had begun to emancipate themselves from "the doorstep and the veranda, from tight stays and the prudish attitude of the Victorian era."



FUTURE HOME-MAKERS TIDYING UP

Girl Scouts are trained in domestic sciences even more than in outdoor lore. Cooking and laundry work headed the list of Merit Badges last year with 3,764 and 3,430 girls respectively. Other popular subjects were Home Nurse, Home-Maker, Child Nurse, Hostess and Citizen.

People began to realize that the birthright of free bodies and the outdoors belonged to our girls as well as to our boys. It was the end of petticoat prudery, she points out, and the benefits of this excursion into fresh air and athletics began presently to dawn on our benighted communities. They saw that "it is as important for a woman to have a strong body as it is for a man—*more* important, for her life will depend on it, if she bears children."

Thus far probably no one would disagree with Mrs. Rinehart, or try to turn back the clock of time. It is how to guide our girls in their new-found freedom that is the acute problem in so many homes. It is this problem that the writer analyzes next in this clear-cut way:

Not long ago a mother said to me: "But what can we do with our girls? They are ours only until they are ten or twelve. After that they are—gone."

"If they are yours until they are that age," I said, "and you have done your part, you will never lose them."

And that is literally true. The girl carries with her into life three things: The intelligence with which she is born, and which is absolutely fixt; that is, she may add to her knowledge, but her native intelligence is an unalterable factor. Her character, which is formed *at home* in the early years of her life and is the joint product of training, example and environment. And experience, which is practically always gained outside the home.

Out of these three factors, then, two are determined by the parents, her inherited intelligence and her basic character. The third, experience, they can not control.

But the good home puts its permanent mark on the child. What the child will be is largely determined by the first eight years. To those parents who utilize well this early period, the matter of the child's experience outside the home offers comparatively little anxiety. But no matter whether the early training is good, bad or indifferent, the situation is largely out of their hands after the boy or girl enters the 'teens. It then becomes a matter of outside contacts and experience.

The boy seeks this through his "gang," an unorganized society—a society, however, with certain rules and ethics of its own. Generally it exalts physical strength, and has undoubtedly its own code of honor—loyalty to the gang perhaps predominant. It provides him with activity, interest and a fertile field for his imagination.

But what about the girl? She has no gang spirit; or if she has, it is dormant. Left to herself, she chooses one or two intimates, and on her choice of these intimates depends whether her experience is healthy or vicious.

What do you give your girl between the time she puts away her last doll and her young womanhood? Does any rational mother believe that lessons and an hour at the piano are sufficient? In that long period of waiting to be "grown-up," can you wonder she places too much emphasis on her dressing of her young body, or on the movies, where she can see her dreams come true?

But what *can* you give her?

Frankly, you can give her very little. It is outside experience which she needs and craves. It is only the nature of that experience that you can determine.

It is to help mothers solve this problem that the Girl Scouts were formed. Rather, it was to help our girls to solve it. And with a twofold purpose: to fill the needs of the individual girl seeking the experience which is to prepare her for life, and in so doing to give these future citizens belief in God, love of country and the ability, training and desire to be home-makers.

So the girl starts out on her quest for experience, sailing her little rudderless bark on the ocean of life, looking for the new and strange things she may find, but with her craft very definitely pointed toward the harbor of love and marriage.

Too definitely, in many cases, for this is a day of precocious youth. And consider the handicap. A girl has not her brother's interest in physical exercise for its own sake. She has not, unless it is directed, his instinct for competition. She has no gang to join.

Is it any wonder that, left to herself, she tries to push forward the clock? That we have only little girls and young ladies? That the time in between seems to be slipping away from us? And that bewildered mothers, not knowing "what to do with Jane," drive her along into hasty and ill-considered marriage?

And yet the problem of the young girl is not so difficult. Feed her imagination on healthy food, build up her physical body, provide her with competition and interest, give her a creed by which to live, wield a just but impersonal discipline when she fails so to do—that is all.

And this is precisely what the Girl Scouts organization is doing.

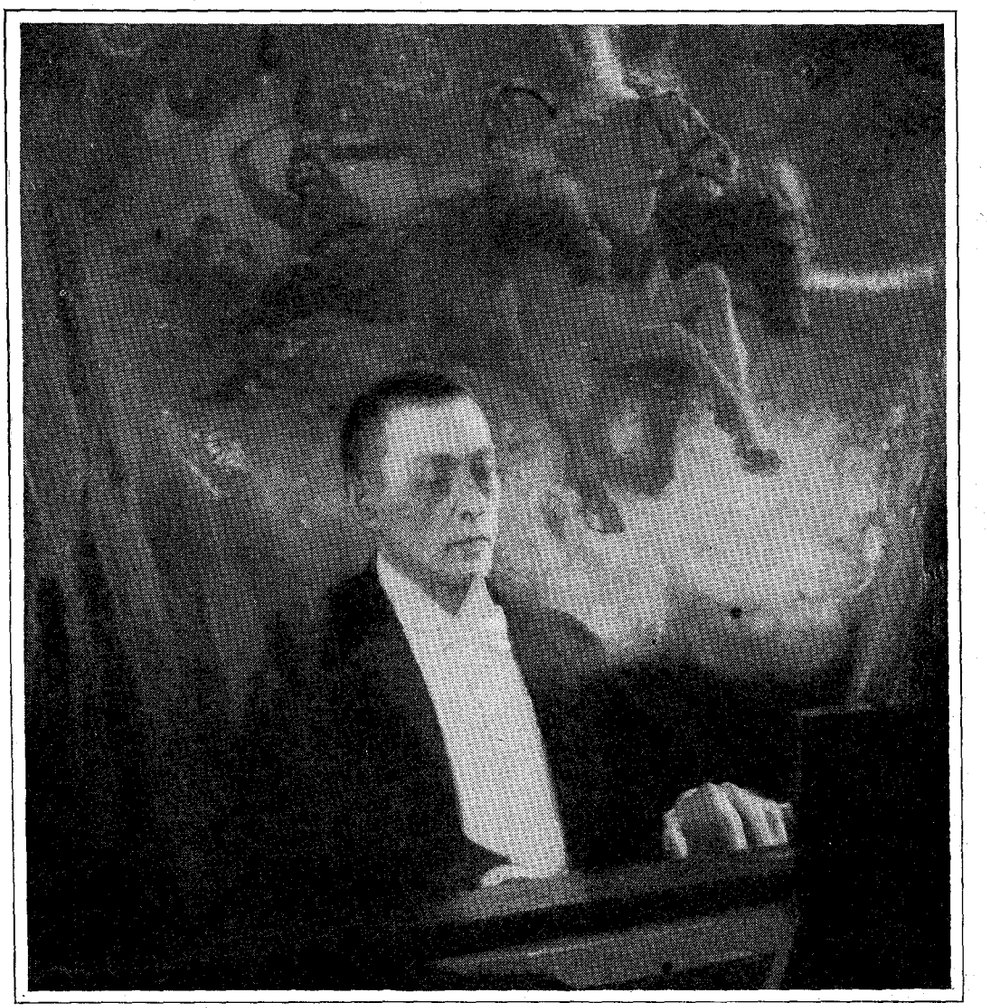
Any one who can view the Boy Scouts drilling in the park or marching through the country roads and not see their present quality and future enormous importance as citizens is totally without vision, and does not know his history.

And in her own but entirely different way, must we look at the little girl scout, in her democratic uniform, keeping her promises and her laws so valiantly, sometimes in the center of a large group, here and there quite alone.

That is all very well, say the doubtful ones, but how is a Girl Scout being prepared to enjoy the simple things of home? How are these ideals and laws of the Scouts going to keep her

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RACHMANINOFF PLAYS "THE TROIKA"



STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

It is true that Rachmaninoff, Paderewski, Hofmann—to name but a few of a long list of eminent pianists—have chosen the Steinway as the one perfect instrument. It is true that in the homes of literally thousands of singers, directors and musical celebrities, the Steinway is an integral part of the household. And it is equally true that the Steinway, superlatively fine as it is, comes well within the range of the moderate income and meets all the requirements of the modest home.

This instrument, which has won the frank, unstinted praise of the masters since Wagner and Liszt, has been brought to perfection by four generations of the Steinway family.

They have consistently sold it at the lowest possible price. And they have given it to the public upon terms arranged so conveniently that the Steinway is within the reach of every true lover of music. It is within *your* reach. Numerous styles and sizes have been designed to suit *your* home. Each is a perfect embodiment of Steinway practices and ideals. And each waits only your touch upon the ivory keys to loose its matchless singing tone, to answer in glorious voice your quickening commands, to echo in lingering beauty or rushing splendor the genius of the great composers.

There is a Steinway dealer in your community or near you through whom you may purchase a new Steinway piano with a small cash deposit, and the balance will be extended over a period of two years. * Used pianos accepted in partial exchange.

Prices: $875 *and up*

Plus transportation

STEINWAY & SONS, STEINWAY HALL
109 East Fourteenth Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"I would rather see our boy a cripple"

Probably the greatest task you will ever face is guarding and guiding your boy through the dangerous years of adolescence.

Think what your boy must face. His imagination is at white heat. His energy is prodigious. Adventure invites him. The glamor of the spectacular and untried is seductive. Other boys have met these temptations, wavered and fallen. You have heard of their disgrace. Involuntarily the words have sprung to your lips—"I'd rather see our boy a cripple than befouled like that." And you have resolved to do everything in your power to prevent it.

Thousands of parents, facing the same situation, seeking a companion to help their boys through this trying period of life, have found THE AMERICAN BOY—the magazine that has been chum, guide, counsellor, instructor and friend to the cream of America's boyhood for a quarter of a century.

Your boy wants and needs THE AMERICAN BOY. He needs its companionship—its leadership, its stimulus to sleeping capacities. He wants its corking stories, replete with thrilling adventures in the world he must meet and grapple.

This Christmas give your boy a year's subscription to THE AMERICAN BOY. Sign and send the coupon below. Send no money. He will receive the beautifully illustrated current issue. Watch him devour it. Read it yourself and see the multitude of fine influences that your boy will absorb and make a part of himself. A bill for $2.00, covering a year's subscription, will be sent you later, unless you notify us to the contrary within 10 days.

$2.00 a year by mail. 20 cents a copy at news-stands. Subscribe for a year or leave a standing order with your news-dealer.

The American Boy
The Biggest, Brightest, Best Magazine for Boys in All the World

THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO.
281 American Building, Detroit, Mich.

Please enter a year's subscription to THE AMERICAN BOY and send a copy of the current issue to the following address. Unless I notify you to the contrary within ten days of the receipt of it, I will remit $2.00 on receipt of your bill.

Boy's Name.....

Address.....

Your Name.....

Address.....

If you prefer, remit $2.00 with order Canada, $2.25; foreign, $2.50

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

contented on, say, a farm? In answer to this Alice Mary Kimball, writing for *The Farm Journal*, tells a story:

"This farm gives me the blues. Nothing to see but stupid hills and trees. Nothing to hear but cow-bells. As soon as I'm of age, I'll go to the city and get a job. Wait and see!"

So Mary Hilton used to say. The words would tumble out, like lava from Vesuvius, and tears would flood her stormy blue eyes and splash into the dish-water.

Mary was only fourteen at the time—a distinctly above-the-average human being, in the restless, emotional half-way period between childhood and womanhood. She was too old to be interested any more in playing with dolls or in making mud-pies, and yet she wasn't old enough to make young men friends, or to think about marriage or a home of her own. She was living through some awkward, in-between years; and the Hilton farmhouse offered no activities which appealed to her imagination and absorbed her energies. She was starved for play. She was starved for friends of her own age.

"I wish I knew," Mrs. Hilton often said, "how I could teach Mary to be contented in the country. There are enough tired-out working-girls in the great cities."

On the six-mile road, which stretched between the Hilton farm and the nearest town, there were a half-dozen girls, each as lonely and restless as Mary. The county in which they lived was a marvelous playground. There were hills to climb, a lake for swimming and skating, woods for camping and picnics. All the makings of a rich life. Yet nobody stretched out a hand to grasp them.

Neither Mary nor any girl of her age in the neighborhood had been taught to swim or dive. No farmer's daughter for miles around could have kept her head above water if dumped from a boat or a canoe.

Boys learned to skate, but girls seldom or never. Boys went hunting in colorful fall weather, slept out-of-doors, cooked food over an open fire. Mary and her friends had never known the fun of a real hike in the woods or a week-end camping trip.

Things went from bad to worse with Mary, until the summer of her fifteenth year. Then her mother wrote me that she had gone East to a Girl Scout camp in New York State to be with a cousin who was an enthusiastic scout. Later, I heard from Mary herself. She was having a splendid time.

When Mary returned from camp, she knew how to use the country about her for health-building and body-building, good times, and with the help of a young clergyman who took an interest in recreation for boys and girls, Mary organized a Girl Scout troop in the county.

The first activity of the troop was learning to swim. One by one, with the help of fathers and brothers, and of Mary, who isn't such a bad swimming coach herself, they conquered their fear of the water and their reluctance to try something new.

It's great fun to swim, they have found; and fun to feel the stimulating contact of the water, to enjoy the closeness to nature which one has with the smell of the woods in one's nostrils and the beauty of clear water in one's eyes. But fun isn't all. Mary tells me that overcoming fear of deep water has given her a zest for overcoming other difficulties. It has been a wholesome antidote to a sense of self-distrust which has often troubled her.

Swimming isn't the only wholesome recreation that country girls may learn. There are boating and canoeing, hiking, building fires and cooking meals out-of-doors, setting up tents, and camping. They learn to love the out-of-doors not only in its smiling summer moods, but in grim zero weather. To help along this gay liking for Jack Frost, winter camps are held in different parts of the country.

The time chosen is likely to be December; for if one is to become accustomed to getting out in the winter instead of hibernating in the house like a pussy-cat, it is best to start at the beginning of cold weather instead of the end. With the habit of walking in winter, and of skating, coasting, skiing, the girls usually get so healthy that they don't have a cold or a sniffle all winter long.

No longer do they walk through the country with blind eyes. They notice the differences in trees and shrubs, they know the names of flowers. They have learned to recognize the appearance and the song of scores of birds. And the country invites. Where once there was "nothing to see but hills and trees," there are lakes that are swimming-pools, brooks that call for waders and amateur naturalists, sheets of ice for skaters, and stretches of white, snow-laden country for tramping and skiing.

"The Girl who joins the Girl Scouts can never be really lonely; she becomes a part of a world-wide sisterhood of girls," the director told me when I asked her what scouting could offer the country girl. "There are Girl Scouts in forty countries; on the African veldt, the Australian bush, New England farms, and Western ranches. Everywhere they do the same things—camp, hike, swim, get acquainted with nature, make play of work, and form habits of companionableness and happiness, which will always be with them."

We have granted, say the critics, the physical advantages of scouting. We might even admit that this sort of thing may even make a girl more contented with her surroundings. But how about the practical things in life. Isn't she being lured away from domesticity all the time? Turning back to Mrs. Rinehart, we read:

How many people believe that being a Girl Scout is just one hike after another, with an occasional experience thrown in? How many know that, in addition to learning to use her physical body, she is taught things which range from helping the district nurse to bathing the baby? From hanging a shelf in the kitchen to darning stockings? From buying food to planning a party? From baking and cooking over a camp-fire to learning to swim? That her course includes laundry-work, first-aid and personal hygiene?

Here are some startling figures given by Mary Alden Hopkins in *The Christian Work:*

The influence exerted by the girl-scout organization is shown by the popularity of home-making activities among the girls. Last year merit badges were awarded in the following order: cooking, 3,764; laundry work, 3,430; first aid, 3,411; health, 2,891; home nursing, 2,732; home making, 2,710, hostess, 2,500. After these came citizenship,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Give them Health

WE are told that three wise men followed the Star and journeyed to Bethlehem that first Christmas night, carrying gorgeous gifts—Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh.

And so the beautiful custom of Christmas gift-giving began. But, as time went on, many people made drudgery of this lovely practice. Making up Christmas lists became almost as perfunctory as making laundry lists. Tom, Dick and Harry received the usual neckties, handkerchiefs and socks. Betty was put on Mary's list, and Mary on Betty's, because both hesitated to break a social custom.

Would it not be a sensible thing this Christmas to give more as our hearts may prompt?

* * * *

Twenty-one years ago, on Christmas Eve, a young man stood at his work in a post-office in far-away Denmark. Thousands of Christmas letters were pouring through his hands. And as he worked he thought how wonderful it would be if all the happy people who were sending glad Yuletide messages would add a special Christmas stamp to their letters and cards. That extra money would build a hospital in his town for the children sick with tuberculosis! The young man took his big idea to the King and Queen of Denmark. His plan was enthusiastically greeted. The first Christmas Seals appeared in Denmark in 1904—and the little children got their hospital.

From this simple beginning grew the widespread custom of selling Christmas Seals to fight the Great White Plague.

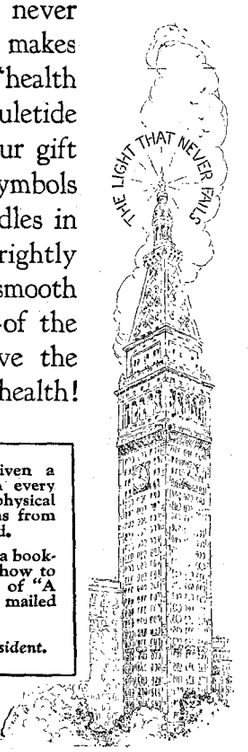
Tuberculosis can be cured—can be prevented, and eventually wiped from the face of the earth. But the great battle against it cannot be left solely to those who support our welfare institutions.

Vast amounts of money are needed to bring back to health those who have been stricken with this most cruel of all diseases. Money for open-air camps out in the woods or on sunny mountain slopes—money for long, restful vacations free from worry—money for proper food and care. Still *more* money is needed for the great work of prevention. And this money will be raised through the sale of the little Christmas Seals

* * * *

Plaintive voices are calling to you for help. Will you help them? Let's *all* get together to help rid the world of this dread disease that shows no mercy for rich or poor.

Buy Christmas Seals as you never bought before. Buy till it makes you happy. Place a voluntary "health tax" on all your cheerful Yuletide letters, and thus brighten your gift packages with these gay little symbols of hope. The Christmas candles in your heart will burn more brightly because you have helped to smooth away some of the troubles of the world. This Christmas give the greatest gift of all—the gift of health!



In spite of the splendid work already accomplished in the way of prevention and cure, there are still in the United States a million sufferers from Tuberculosis. A majority of these lives can be saved if right steps are taken immediately.

In twenty years, the tuberculosis death rate in the United States has been cut one-half. In some places, the improvement has been even greater. For example, for seven years, the Metropolitan has assisted in a demonstration of health work in an industrial city, and there the deaths from tuberculosis showed a decline of 69 per cent. The Metropolitan has also been able to obtain most excellent results in its Mount McGregor sanatorium for employees. About 70 per cent of the 1,354 sufferers from tuberculosis discharged from the institution during the last nine years are still at work.

Tuberculosis can be detected in its early stages and can be checked. If men, women and children were given a thorough physical examination every year and took steps to correct physical impairments, 4 out of 5 deaths from Tuberculosis would be prevented.

The Metropolitan has prepared a booklet telling how to prevent and how to cure Tuberculosis. A free copy of "A War on Consumption" will be mailed to all who ask for it.

HALEY FISKE, *President.*

Published by

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK

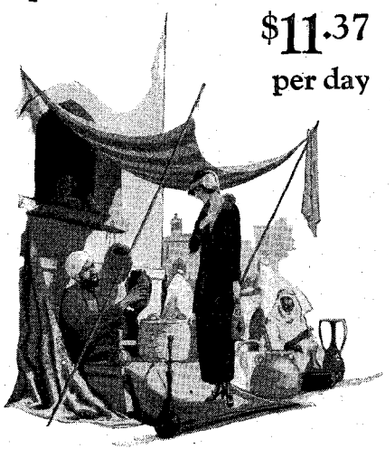
Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Round the World

on palatial liners for as little as

$11.37 per day



It now costs less to go Round the World than it does to travel extensively in this country.

You go in comfort and luxury aboard the magnificent President Liners of the Dollar Steamship Line. Commodious, first-class outside rooms, with beds, not berths, personal service and an excellent cuisine are yours on these fine ships. *They sail every two weeks.*

You visit gorgeous Hawaii, a famous garden spot where vivid colors paint an unforgetable picture.

The Strange Orient

Japan, the mighty island kingdom, is progressive and alert. China, civilized almost before history began, is again slowly awakening to present day progress.

Manila, Singapore—wonderful sidetrip to Java—Penang and Colombo all have their unique charm, their rare beauties. From the last port you gain easy access to India.

Mediterranean Countries

Then Suez, from which you may take a sidetrip through the Holy Land, Alexandria in ancient Egypt, Naples, Genoa and Marseilles are ports of call before the trans-Atlantic voyage.

All this may be enjoyed at small expense and in but 110 days' time. If you remain aboard one ship you visit 21 world ports with sufficient time at each for short sightseeing trips.

Or you may obtain liberal stopovers at any port you choose to see.

Plan now to circuit the globe in this delightful way. For full information inquire at any Dollar Steamship Line office, any ticket or tourist agent or send the coupon below to us.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

15 MOORE STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.
177 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
112 W. ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
626 S. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
29 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

HUGH MACKENZIE, Gen. Pass. Agent.
Dollar Steamship Line, Dept M 211
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir: Please send me complete information relative to the new Interport and Round the World Service of the Dollar Steamship Line.

Name _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ *State* _____

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

craftsmanship, folk-dancing, flower-finding, economy, health guardianship, dressmaking, handywoman, child-nursing, bird-hunting, and so on, in the order given. About fifty courses in various phases of home-making, health, outdoor life, and various occupations are open to the girls' endeavor.

The girl scouts play home-making as a delightful game, which involves cooking, dusting, cleaning silver, making beds, laundry work, and other tasks, among a group of girls. The sense of comradeship takes away the loneliness of housework, even when a girl does the work in her own home, apart from her comrades.

The public recognition and reward of skill in this, woman's most general service to the world, helps inspire love for household duties. Proficiency in them is too often taken for granted and unrecognized.

During the summer the camping excursions take the girls for a time outside of their own homes, to send them back with added skill as well as health. Each patrol, made up of eight girls, one of whom is the chosen leader, forms one unit, complete in itself. It has its own tent and its own cooking equipment. The girls put up their tent themselves, chop wood, plan meals, market with a designated amount of money, cook their meals, wash the dishes and keep the camp clean—all under the supervision of the camp councilor and the camp dietitian. Doing a housework chore is called, "cutting a kamp kaper," and the girls associate zest and satisfaction with tasks that are all too often considered drudgery.

"There is no councilor about to remind me to put the carrots and beans on early or have a boiled dressing ready for lunch. I've just got to remember, for I'm held responsible and I've got to make the grade," writes one camper. "That's one thing I like about camp—they trust us and expect us to do the things assigned. And we do them."

In commenting on the number and proportions of merit badges given out, Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, the national Director of the Girl Scouts, is quoted in *Success* for September, as saying:

"The interest in home-making was predominant as you see—and we noted it with great pleasure. To the Girl Scouts these things are delightful games to be played with keen enjoyment—but to be played well. There is a zest in cooking, dusting, cleaning silver, making beds, and laundry work, and many other home tasks when shared among a group of girls.

"I specially want to emphasize that we are in no sense of the word a military organization. We dress our girls alike because scouting is essentially a democratic institution, where rich and poor live side by side, and we all know nothing is so hurtful to a young girl as not having clothes as good as the other fellow.

"After much searching and experimenting for suitable material cotton khaki was found to be more practical, as it could be bought in every State at a reasonable price, and was suited to all climates. But this was long before it became known as an official material for army uniforms. Also we lay no particular stress on our drill. We use it only because certain parts of military drill are the simplest ways of moving large bodies of girls from one spot to another."

It is almost, says one observer, as if a definite effort were being made to recreate in our girls certain experiences of the pioneer women of America five or six decades ago. They learn camping and home-making under the primitive conditions where one ceases to take for granted food, fire and shelter. The step later to home-making under the more settled conditions of civilized life, whether in the city or on a farm, therefore means something very definite to a girl scout. And like the pioneer women of our westward-pushing caravans the little girl scout also learns the mountains, trees, plains and rivers of her America, that lies out under the sun and stars. Through "meeting her country face to face," as Mrs. Rinehart puts it, she learns truly to love America and her flag.

But under what influence are these little girls at the camps and outings? Here is the way the writer in *Christian Work* describes it:

The girl scout leaders do not overwhelm the girls with instructions or exhortations, but simply place them in an environment where the natural course and the one chosen by the girls themselves is to improve in housekeeping, self-reliance, consideration for others, and good-health habits; camp life in summer is one of the methods utilized for this purpose.

"Since my daughter became a girl scout," one mother bears witness, "she has learned to understand others and to sympathize with them. . . . She has developed an understanding which greatly pleases us."

The girl scout's motto, "Be prepared," their slogan, "Do a good turn daily," their promises and their laws embody direct religion.

"On my honor I will try," the girl scout promises, "to do my duty to God and my country; to help other people at all times; to obey the scout laws."

The laws of the girl scouts are these:

A girl scout's honor is to be trusted.
A girl scout is loyal.
A girl scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
A girl scout is a friend to all, and sister to every other girl scout.
A girl scout is a friend to animals.
A girl scout obeys orders.
A girl scout is cheerful.
A girl scout is thrifty.
A girl scout is clean in thought, word and deed.

These laws I have written out in full, because they embody the spirit of the organization and because they are the ideals by which the members live. And live by them they actually do. When a girl scout grouches or scraps or "lies down on her job," she is asked, "Which law have you broken, Jennie?"

If she is not ready to be sorry and try again, she is told, "You'd better stay by yourself and think over the laws till you find out what the trouble is."

Put that way, without anger or reproach, the affair is in the girl's own hands, and nine cases out of ten she deals with it herself.

"The girl scouts live in Christianity," says Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, national director of girl scouts. "The program has been worked out by educators who know the problems of girls, to present to them a practical Christianity which they can understand fully and apply to their own lives.

"The activities are women's duties cut

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Pacific Northwest

A Homeland
—built for you by folks who sought a better place to live

Ask the people of the Pacific Northwest why they would not change places with anyone on earth.

They will begin by telling you about the natural wonderland they love and enjoy so much. Then they will speak of their climate—a climate both delightful and the most healthful in the United States.

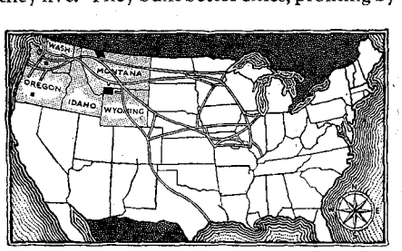
But they will forget, perhaps, to mention themselves—and the things they have done to make this favored land a still more wonderful place in which to live.

They came here with a purpose

For these people came to the Pacific Northwest with a purpose. And that purpose was to provide for themselves and their children a better life than they had known before.

And so they built the Homeland in which they live. They built better cities, profiting by the mistakes of older states. They built the homes they had dreamed of having. They built better schools, churches, libraries, theaters, hospitals, improving on those they had known.

Starting anew, pooling their varied experiences, they established new and finer standards of living. *And they are living up to them.*



This has made it possible

In the Pacific Northwest they found they could do these things. For here, in a rich and swiftly growing country, a land of vast resources and limitless opportunity, they found it easier to get ahead.

That is why, in the Pacific Northwest 24 per cent more people can and do own their homes than in the rest of the country. That is why 15 per cent more own automobiles. Why they spend almost twice as much per child for education and maintain the finest schools in the country.

That, also, is why the per capita income in the Pacific Northwest is notably higher than in the rest of the United States.

A homeland open to you

A more prosperous people, a happier people, a healthier people, and a people who have come to a better understanding of the things worth while. These you will find in the Pacific Northwest's Homeland.

And what they have found, what they have built, is yours, if you will, to share.

In the five states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming there are now but three and a half million people. There is room today for ten times that number. If you are interested in a place where life offers you more, where opportunity is greater, you will want to learn more about the Pacific Northwest. We should like to give you detailed information.

Send for free booklet

We have prepared a booklet, "The Land of Opportunity Now," which gives you complete and authoritative information. It is free. Just fill in and mail the coupon below and we will send it to you at once.

P. S. Eustis, *Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*
A. B. Smith, *Passenger Traffic Manager, Northern Pacific Railway*
A. J. Dickinson, *Passenger Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway*

Send this coupon for free book

The Chicago Burlington & Quincy R·R·
The Northern Pacific Ry·
The Great Northern Ry·

Burlington Route

Development Bureau, Dept. 21-H
Burlington Railroad Building, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me your free booklet, "The Land of Opportunity Now."

Name .....

Address .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Here is relief for you

YOU feel as young as ever—until those rheumatic twinges come, with a sudden change in weather, or after an exposure to wind and rain.

Or you feel as limber as a youngster—until some out-of-the-ordinary exercise or exertion brings on stiffness, lame and sore muscles.

Apply Absorbine, Jr. promptly—tonight, or whenever such pain or discomfort next threatens. Feel it ease the pain in those muscles and joints at once.

And, as if a miracle has happened, you wake in the morning—none the worse off for the work or play of a yesterday.

Absorbine, Jr. breaks up the congestion which causes pain by getting nature to respond to the demand for a quickened blood circulation.

Give Absorbine, Jr. a place in your medicine cabinet. It will respond to every emergency call for first aid. You will find it safe, clean, agreeable and effective.

At all druggists', $1.25, or postpaid. Liberal trial bottle, 10c. postpaid.

Absorbine, Jr.
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 345 Lyman Street, Springfield, Mass.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

down to the comprehension and the ability of the 'teen age."

The little girl scout has a code, comments Mrs. Rinehart. She is no longer a small ship, sailing rudderless. This code begins, as we have seen, with her promise on her honor to do her duty to God and her country. This writer continues:

And she learns democracy.

If the girl scouts taught nothing but true democracy among girls, they would justify their existence. For the "don'ts" of the average home, the girl scout has a positive code of things to do and be. She is given the flag to love and a star to follow. *And her star is a service star.* God, country, duty. All of good womanhood, all of good citizenship, in three words.

The impact of such an ideal on community needs of any sort can be imagined. Director Rippin in *Success* says:

"Girl scouts are helping to beautify their communities by planting trees, building bird-houses, growing gardens in public squares, and assisting in clean-up campaigns. They are taking part in wild-flower-conservation movements, conducting weekly story-telling hours in orphanages, and game hours on public playgrounds. They are making visits of cheer to Old Folks Homes and hospitals, and this fall will be filling thousands of Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets for charitable societies."

The present enrolment of the organization in this country is variously given as somewhere between a hundred and thirty and a hundred and sixty thousand active girl scouts. Of these some 122,000 are under sixteen years of age. Within the last five years, we are further informed, some 425,000 girls have been members of the organization. There are branches, of course, in every State, and in Alaska, as well as in Hawaii and Porto Rico. Of the origins of the movement, Mrs. Rippin is quoted as saying:

"Sir Robert Baden-Powell founded the Boy Scout Movement in England—his sister afterwards founded a similar movement for girls under the name 'Girl Guides.' This was transplanted here in March, 1912, by her friend and constant guest, an American woman from Savannah, Georgia, Miss Juliette Low. However, 'Girl Guides' was not found to be a good title for use in the United States and, in 1915, the movement was incorporated under the title of 'Girl Scouts.'"

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge is Honorary President and the Honorary Vice-Presidents include all the living wives of our ex-Presidents. The active head is Mrs. Herbert Hoover, and the officers and committees include such names as Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Mr. Robert Cassatt, Mr. Frederick Strauss, Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, and Mrs. Herbert Pratt.

Mrs. Jane Dexter Rippin, the national director, is the woman of whom Colonel

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

Roosevelt once remarked: "Her work is indispensable. She is the kind of public servant that the whole United States should be thankful for." This he said when she was Chief Probation Officer of the Municipal Court in Philadelphia. Starting as a school-teacher in little thirty-and-forty-pupil country schools, we learn from *Success*, she had early conceived the idea of gathering girls into small Social Clubs. This was to bridge the gap between one day's school and the next. But the fact that teaching was not exactly the thing she wanted to do led her into work for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and eventually probation work for the Philadelphia courts.

Then came the Great War, and her appointment by Raymond Fosdick, Director of Training Camp Activities, to look after the delinquent girls about the camps. "It was here," says she, "that I began to look for some national program that would instruct girls in practical action and at the same time give them a sense of play. Girl scouting, then in its infancy, seemed to me the only plan in existence that covered the ground I was interested in. After the Armistice was signed, I was appointed National Director—and here I am."

The great need now, we learn from various sources, is trained leaders. For only as satisfactory leaders are enrolled can more patrols be formed. The Director thus states the situation:

"The leader of the troop must be over twenty-one and officially accepted by the National Headquarters to whom she is responsible. No one is permitted to become a leader of a group of girl scouts until she has taken the training course.

"College courses of girl scout training were given this last year in fifty-nine colleges and institutions of higher education for 2,033 students representing twenty-eight States. In addition to these college courses eight National Training Schools are being conducted.

"The majority of our 305 Local Councils also make valuable contributions to scouting by conducting local training courses for their own leaders."

From *The Christian Work* we get this instruction in backing future troops:

It is usual to form a council composed of women and men representing the best interests of the community. They are parents, educators, church members, and representatives of social and philanthropic interests. Local councils are chartered by the national council, at national headquarters, 189 Lexington Avenue, New York.

Now the drive for more leaders, more members, and a half-million-dollar endowment is on. In a few years the movement has become one of our great national organizations. Says *The World's Work:*

The extraordinary development of this movement can be explained by the work it accomplishes in taking girls at a formative period in their lives and instructing them in mental and physical hygiene and in the use of their minds and bodies to the benefit of their communities and, beyond these, of their country.

AT tea time, is your smile charming? Everywhere, men and women now are keeping their teeth white and sound with Pebeco.

Nikolas Muray

Now you can prevent Dry Mouth *that* leads to tooth decay

By stimulating the natural fluids this tooth paste keeps your mouth healthy —your teeth safe

DENTISTS and physicians now know that only your own mouth glands can keep your mouth and teeth permanently clean.

Normally your mouth glands should be working all the time, constantly flushing your mouth.

But in almost everyone today our soft, modern diet has seriously weakened these glands.

Our mouths have become dry. And the teeth have been left exposed to the acids of decay.

It is only recently that a simple natural way has been found by which you can gently aid the glands to protect your teeth.

Brushing is not enough

The effects of ordinary cleaning of the teeth are over the minute you stop brushing.

With Pebeco the mouth glands are gently stimulated to protect the teeth day and night. Good healthy streams of saliva flow all the time.

These natural alkaline fluids counteract the acids of decay as fast as they form. Every day your mouth grows cleaner and stronger. And your teeth are kept not only white—but *safe.*

Send today for a trial tube of Pebeco. Made only by Lehn & Fink, Inc. At all druggists. *Canadian Agents:* Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., 10 McCaul Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Free Offer

Send coupon for generous free tube

LEHN & FINK, Inc., Dept. G-20
635 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.

Send me free your new large sized sample tube of Pebeco.

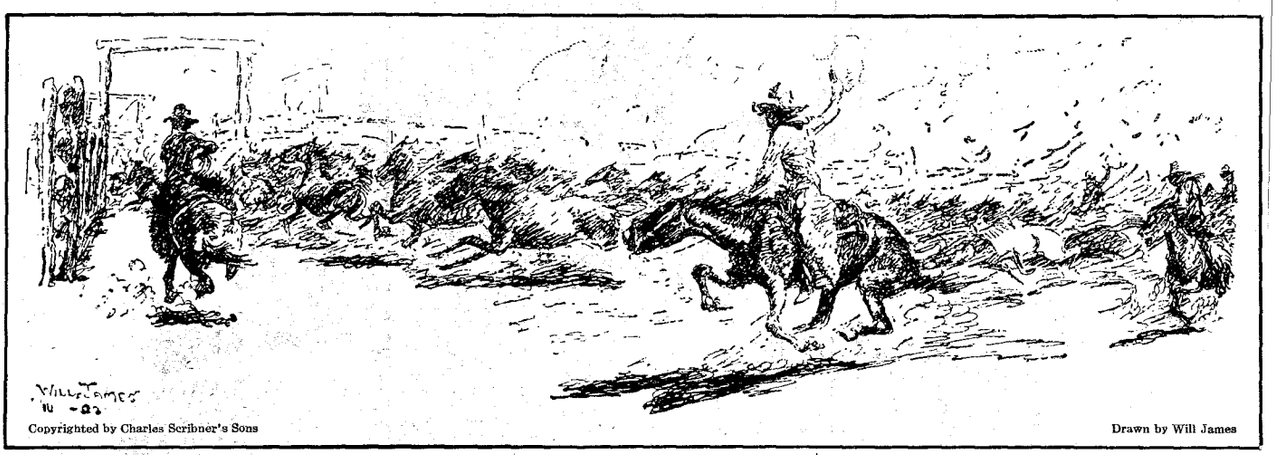
Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BIRDS · BEASTS · AND · TREES



Copyrighted by Charles Scribner's Sons

Drawn by Will James

THE "REAL ONERY, MAN-EATING, CAN'T-BE-RODE" BRONCO

IN THE EAST, if the newly purchased steed proves to be not the magnificent Arab of our dreams, but a "real onery man-eating, bucking, striking, can't-be-rode animal," the only thing to do is to get rid of him as subtly and quietly as possible. If, however, the locale is west of the Laramie Plains, we are told by Will James, that same "onery" horse is worth a lot. The worse he is the more he is worth. Will James is a cowboy himself and has lived all his life among cowboys, so he knows, and the explanation is simple. Such a "man-eating, can't-be-rode" beast, as described, is most sought after by people who are promoting "Rodeos" and "Frontier Day Celebrations," for what are these affairs without horses that are so mean that the crowd sees some wild excitement when a hopeful cowboy attempts to mount one?

In his book on "Cowboys, North and South" (Charles Scribner's Sons), he tells, without "fishing for decorated language," what kind of a horse a cowboy, who is going to compete for a prize, wishes he may draw:

I've seen mighty good riders left out of the prize money on account of the horse they drew, just because that pony wasn't mean enough; and that old boy a-setting up there with taped spurs and fighting mad, blood in his eye and a-wishing something would blow up under his bronc so he could show the world and the judges what a wolverene he is on horseflesh.

Nobody gets credit for riding easy in a rocking-chair. What the cowboy wants is a head-fighting, limber-back cross between greased lightning and where it hits—a horse that'll call for all the endurance, main strength, and equilibrium that cowboy's got—just so he can show his ability and scratch both ways from the cinch, as the judges may direct. There's when a mean devil of a horse is wanted; he gets a chance to show how mean he is with free rein, and the cowboy has something worth while to work at.

I've knowed some great horses in that game—there was Long Tom, Hammerhead, Old Steamboat; that last was a great old pony, eleven hundred pounds of solid steel and action, and a square shooter. They say he never was rode, but I know he has been rode to a standstill. They was real riders that did it, tho. I figgered that horse was part human the way he'd feel out his rider. He'd sometimes try him out on a few easy jumps just to see how he was setting, and when he'd loosen up for the last, it's safe enough to say, when that last would come and the dust cleared, there'd 'most always be a tall, lean lanky bow-legged cowboy picking himself up and wondering how many horses he'd seen in the last few seconds. I've seen Old Steamboat throw his man, with his head up and four feet on the ground, but what happened before he got in that peaceful position was enough to jar a centipede loose—and a human's only got two legs.

Copyrighted by Charles Scribner's Sons

Drawn by Will James

"THERE NEVER WAS A MAN WHAT COULDN'T BE THROWED—OR A HORSE WHAT COULDN'T BE RODE."

A horse is not trained to buck, as some folks think, explains James, because—

Out there on the open range he already knows how; sometimes the bronco-buster encourages him at it for either fun or practise for the next Rodeo, and the bronc, as a rule, is more than willing and might keep on bucking every time he's rode, whether the rider wants him to or not. Close as I could figure it out, the blame for originating the bucking, striking, and biting in the Western horse goes a heap to the mountain-lion and wolf—them two terrors of the range, mixed with instinct and shook up well with wild, free blood, kinda allows for the range-horse's actions. The bucking was first interduced when that stallion "Comet" got away from the Spaniard with his few mares, years before Texas was fought for, he started a wild bunch that kept multiplying, till all of Old Mexico and the Southern States was a grazing country for his sons, grandsons, and daughters—they are the real

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Put 'em up – quick!"

Closing time . . no customers about . . the proprietor checking a busy day's receipts . . Then — a snarl from the doorway: "Put 'em up — quick!" . . A threatening pistol . . a clerk's scream . . the cash-drawer emptied . . All in a twinkling . . Only a feeling of helplessness left.

ÆTNA-IZE

HOLD-UPS are increasing, both in number and in boldness. Robbers, too, have developed an almost uncanny technic. To-day some clever criminal may be studying *your* place of business and planning a robbery with cunning care. Within a few hours *your* cash may become the loot of some brutal thug.

For a few cents a day, an Ætna Office and Store Robbery Policy will safeguard all your valuables. Let the Ætna-izer explain this low-priced protection that frees you from the danger of personally defending your possessions.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company and affiliated companies issue virtually every known form of policy—Life Insurance in all its branches; Group Life; Group Disability; Accident and Health; Automobile; Compensation; Liability; Burglary; Plate Glass; Fire; Water Damage; Marine; Transportation; Fidelity Bonds; Surety Bonds, etc.

Ætna-ize according to your needs—as you prosper and as your obligations increase.

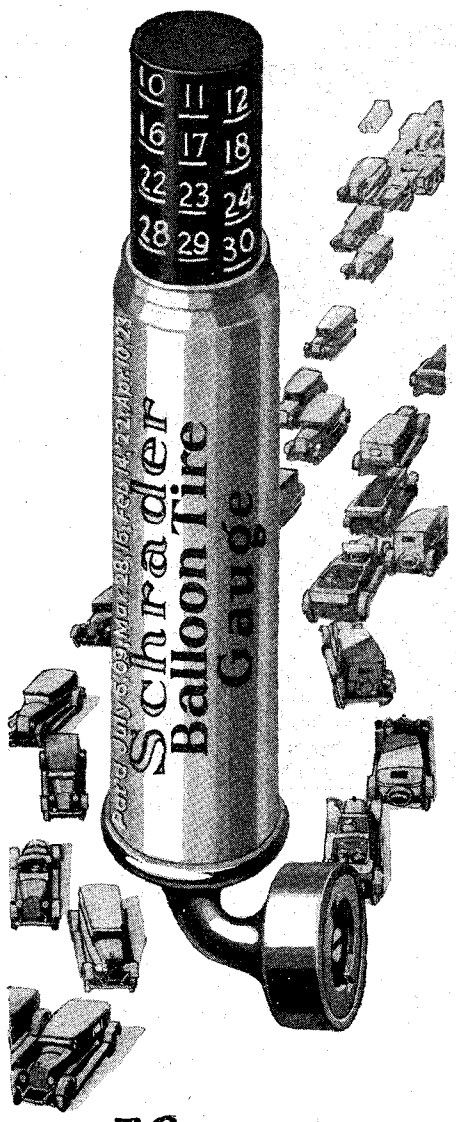
To-day, in virtually every city, town and hamlet of America, an intelligent Ætna representative stands ready to provide you with the exact insurance protection you need. Get acquainted with the Ætna-izer in *your* community. He is a man worth knowing.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company and affiliated companies are the strongest multiple-line insurance organization in the world. And back of this unsurpassed *security* offered you by the Ætna-izer is a seventy-four-year-old record of settling every honest claim promptly—and in full.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES

ÆTNA CASUALTY AND SURETY CO. AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



If you drive an automobile

You need a Schrader Tire Gauge to keep even and correct air pressure in both front and both rear tires. This will give you —

Easier and surer steering
Better traction
Greater riding comfort
Longer tire service

There are three types of Schrader Gauges. Buy the one you need today and use it regularly.

A. SCHRADER'S SON, Inc.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chicago Toronto London

Schrader
Makers of Pneumatic Valves Since 1844
Tire Valves
Tire Gauges

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

mustang—more horses were brought in from Spain, and Comet's sons would increase the little bands by stealing mares from the pastures; some would get away, join whatever bunch they could, and in no time be as wild as the rest.

Them old ponies had a lot to deal with. The mountain-lion was always a-waiting for 'em from his perch, where he could easy spring down on his victim; he'd fall on their necks, grab holt with front claws and teeth, a foot or so from the ears, then swing his hindquarters down with all his strength and clamp his claws under the horse's jaw close to the chin, jerk the pony's head up, and, if the cougar's aim was good, he'd break the mustang's neck most as quick as he lit. Once in a while the pony would shake free, but there'd be a story plain to see as to how Mr. Lion worked. The chin was gone and there'd be gashes in the neck that'd leave scars many inches long and plenty deep.

The "lobo" wolf was another to help develop "nerves" under the mustang's hide. He worked from the ground up, and got the pony to use his front and hind feet mighty well. The teeth came in handy, too, so all in all after his enemies got through edicating him, there was a new nerve took growth and spread from the tip of his ears to the tip of his tail—that nerve (if such you would call it) commanded action whenever anything to the mustang's dislike appeared or let itself be known in any way. And when the cowpuncher's loop spreads over the mustang's head and draws up, he's fighting the same as he would with the cougar, he's a bucking, striking, kicking, and biting hunk of horseflesh to anything that's close.

The mustang made a mighty fine cow horse and was good enough till, about forty years or so ago, the stockmen started buying blooded horses from the East and Europe to breed up bigger saddle stock. The stallions were mostly French coach and Hambletonians; some registered mares were bought, too—the cross between the hot-bloods and mustangs brought out fine big horses—but, man, how they could buck!

The mustangs kept a-getting chased and caught; they were fence-broken, some "hamstrung," and turned into big pastures where they could range winter and summer, year in, year out. In each bunch you could see a thoroughbred, and the herds were showing the blood more every year—but the bucking was still there, and worse than ever, the colts never saw a human from the time they were branded till they were four-year-olds, and some never saw one till they were ten. If they did, it wasn't for long, a snort, a cloud of dust, and the rider was left behind a ridge, unless that perticular rider had intentions of catching some, and he sure had to be mounted for that.

As a rule, when a bunch of broncs was wanted out of the "stock" horses—there'd be a "parada" (herd of about 100 broke horses) held together by a few riders—the wild ones would be hazed (not drove) toward the "parada," the riders holding the milling herd would hide on the side of their horses and let the wild ones get in—then there'd be a grand entrée fast and furious into the big corrals, and before the broncs knew it they were surrounded by a good solid stockade of cottonwood poles, ten feet high.

The thoroughbred stallion which was so gentle a few years before was as wild as the herd with him, he'd never show any symptoms of ever having seen a human or ever wanting to see one, he'd forgot his warm box stalls and his feeds of grain, the freedom he'd experienced was worth more to him than what man could give him. He was proud of his band, his colts were big and slick, even tho not better or tougher than the mustang already was.

"Jug-head" is a picturesque and new way of expressing the kind of mentality some people have found in humans, and it seems there are horses too with that same sort of mental works. Will James remarks that there is a difference in horses' natures, and they must be handled according to their kind:

Very few can be handled alike. Some are kinda nervous and full of life, them kind's got to be handled careful and easy or they'd get to be mean fighters as a rule. Then there's what we call the "jug-head"; he's got to be pulled around a heap, and it takes a lot of elbow grease to get him lined out for anything; and there's another that as soon as a feller gets his rope on him makes him feel that either him or the bronc ain't got far to go. He's the kind of horse with a far-away look; some folks call 'em locoed. But whether he's that or not, he'll sure take a man through some awful places, and sometimes only one comes out. Such doings would make a steeplechase as exciting as a fat man's race; that horse is out to get his man, and he don't care if he goes himself while doing the getting.

CATCHING JUNGLE BEASTS ALIVE

THE spotted leopard which was caught in the net on the tree in the far Sumatra jungle was howling and snarling and trying to bite his way to freedom from the entanglements of the net. He was not comfortable in his mind or body, for he was practically standing on his head. It was a difficult task for the well-known wild-game collector, Mr. Charles Mayer, to lower the net, and, with the help of his natives, get the leopard into a cage. It was a moment of triumph for the natives, for one of their jungle enemies had been taken alive, and Mr. Mayer tells in his book on "Jungle Beasts I Have Captured" (Doubleday, Page & Company) of the enthusiastic celebration which followed. Mr. Mayer had just a short time before finished his wonderful net and captured the monstrous python, and his fame had spread through all Sumatra as a being with a charm which rendered him invincible against the wildest animals.

After the celebration over the leopard Mr. Mayer says that the trapping began in earnest, for he planned to get many animals for various zoos. To dig pits was the first task, and he tells how the men did it, while the women worked on the nets:

All the strongest men in the place I took into the jungle with me, to dig the pits. The work was done with *changkul* [hoes] and spades. These were of Chinese make, and very good tools, too. Since we always "traveled light," we made the handles

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

on the spot. The men whom we left at the kampong were busy all day with the making of cages and nets. The women worked on the nets of smaller mesh. These were not unlike fish-nets, and were made by a method already familiar. I paid the women well, putting the money into their own hands, not their husbands'. It was so unusual for them to make money that they went at it with nervous enthusiasm. Even the children helped out by carrying the lighter weights and doing some of the simpler wrapping and tying.

Abdul said to me very thoughtfully: "Will the *tûan* give me a charm to make men work?"

"No one can carry that charm," I answered, "unless he was born in a land where the cold bites him."

Abdul sighed and stretched his arms lazily. It was a particularly oppressive day, and rest was sweet.

When every member of the fifty families composing the *kampong* was working at top speed, Mohammed Tye—Abdul's brother-in-law, a young man about twenty-five years old, straight, brave, and first-rate at spear-throwing—decided to show me what he could do all alone in the way of killing a tiger. The special incentive was my curiosity about a puzzling contrivance, very much in disrepair, that I had run across in the jungle. It was a double cage made of bamboo poles, sunk three or four feet in the ground. A cage within a cage was a thing I had never seen before. Between the inner and outer rows of bars there was a space of about six inches. The whole thing was at least eight feet high, eight feet long, and about four feet wide. The poles were not more than two inches apart and—a thing which struck me as odd—were placed with great care directly opposite one another. I should have expected to see them alternate. "What has sat inside this double prison?" I inquired of Abdul Rahman.

"A man and a dog, *tûan*," he answered, "and also, on other nights, a man and a goat, the smell of a goat and his bleat both being of value."

I began to see light. "He comes to hunt?" I asked.

"Yes, *tûan*. He comes to kill."

I could see, now, the grüesome picture that Abdul Rahman's words had conjured up.

A man would come to that jungle spot just before sundown. He would bring a dog or a goat with him and a *kâjang* [woven palm-leaf matting] on which to sleep. He would lift several bars, loose in their earth sockets, go in and settle himself—and the animal with him—for the night, or until they were disturbed. When a hungry tiger smelled them out, the dog would bark or the goat would bleat and waken the man, if he slept. He would stand ready with his parang—his long, straight, sword-like knife: two feet of blade sharpened to a razor edge, stuck in a wooden handle. The bars had been placed opposite each other, not by accident, but to leave free play for that knife.

When the beast, driven by hunger, stood on its hind legs, as a tiger would be sure to do, its front paws against the bars, out would shoot the knife, the soft belly would be pierced, and with an upward cut the beast disembowelled.

"It is safe for the man," Abdul remarked, "and his dog or his goat comes to no harm." He added, after a moment: "If he has a good charm, no ghost or devil will hurt him, tho he is alone in the night."

It took a full week to make the pits, as

Men You Respect

Advise a new way of teeth cleaning
They've taught millions to fight film

MODERN research has developed a new way of teeth cleaning. Able authorities have proved it effective. Leading dentists of some 50 nations are advising it today.

Millions now employ it. The whiter teeth seen everywhere show one thing that it means. In view of all this, don't you owe yourself this simple ten-day test?

How teeth are ruined

Film is the teeth's great enemy—that viscous film you feel. It mars their beauty and causes most tooth troubles.

Film clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. No ordinary tooth paste effectively combats it. Soon it becomes discolored, then forms dingy coats. That is why teeth lose luster.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Such troubles come to nearly all who do not fight the film.

Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

The modern ways

Dental science has in late years found two film combatants. One disintegrates the film at all stages of formation. One removes it without harmful scouring.

Many careful tests have proved these methods effective. A new-type tooth paste has been created to apply them daily. The name is Pepsodent.

Dentists everywhere began to advise it. Millions saw its benefits. Thus, in a short time, this new method came into world-wide use.

Some unique results

Pepsodent does more than fight film. It embodies other factors which research proved essential.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva to better neutralize mouth acids. It multiplies the starch digestant in saliva to better digest starch deposits on teeth.

These combined results have brought a new dental era to people who enjoy them. Now we urge you to find out how much they mean to you.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

You'll see and feel

Send the coupons for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth become whiter as the film-coats disappear.

You will gain a new conception of what clean teeth mean.

CUT OUT COUPON NOW

1596

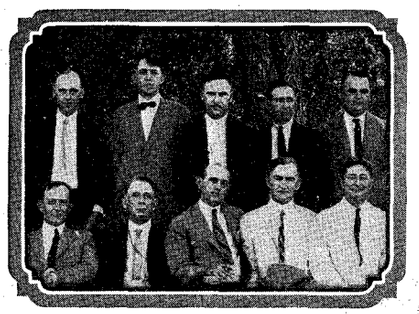
10-DAY TUBE FREE

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY
Dept. 380, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



These men WON!

—won the battle against tuberculosis. They are now leading citizens of El Paso, Texas. We are proud to tell their story and to tell others still fighting for health that a very large percentage of cases *do* recover in El Paso.

With an altitude of 3762 feet, 330 days of sunshine a year, clean, dry air and coldest winter days seldom reaching 25°, El Paso's climate has proved beneficial for many cases. Excellent sanatoria, rest homes and medical treatment. Reasonable rates. Five and six room furnished cottages, with sleeping porches, $30 to $75 per month. Stopovers on all railroads.

If you, or someone dear to you, is suffering from tuberculosis, send for *"Filling the Sunshine Prescription."* It's free and contains information of great interest to tuberculous patients. Just mail the coupon.

El Paso *Gateway Club* ★ **TEXAS**

50

GATEWAY CLUB
602 Chamber of Commerce Bldg
EL PASO, TEXAS

Please send me the free booklet, *"Filling the Sunshine Prescription."*

Name _____

Address _____

Earn a $745 European Tour all or part by assisting in organizing. Folder L explains.
MENTOR TOURS, 75 E. Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO

Atlanta Biltmore

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Where Traditional Hospitality Is Kept Ever Flowering

Flawless Bowman Service. Perfect cuisine—extremely moderate prices:

600 handsome outside rooms, with bath, single $3.50, $4 and $5; double $5.50, $6, $7 and $8.

Write for illustrated booklet D.

Atlanta Biltmore Hotel Company
HOLLAND B. JUDKINS
Vice Pres.—Manager

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

they had to be carefully dug so that the animals would not be hurt. The natives have a natural strong sense of drama, and seemed to think that they were playing a game, or unconsciously setting the stage for the great act, as they laid branches over the pits to conceal them, and strewed over that grass and leaves. Traps and nets were also set, and Mr. Mayer relates the exciting result of all this work:

Besides the pits and the hanging-nets I set stationary tiger-traps and square nets and, to catch the smaller animals, had the men hang loose nets of fine mesh here and there from the trees, letting the nets drop so that they lay partly on the ground. The animals would entangle themselves in these, never having the sense, apparently, once they got in, to back out. A number of them did succeed, however, in biting their way free. The traps, pits, and nets were on runways leading up to and around drinking-pools, and all of them were within a radius of a mile, so that our whole danger-zone for beasts could be covered in a day.

Wild pigs and deer gave me a great deal of trouble. They would roll themselves in the nets, fold on fold, tearing the mesh. Unless they happened to be unusual specimens, I killed them.

I got a number of mouse deer, lovable little creatures about nine to twelve inches high. They were plentiful there. Neither sex has any horns. Otherwise they are like the large deer in miniature.

I got four tapirs. One of the tapirs had a calf, a pretty little animal which the casual observer would have decided wasn't even distantly related to its parent. The mother tapir—which belonged to the Malay species, known as saddle-backed—had a head, neck, and feet which were perfectly black, black sides and a gray belly. The little one had brown stripes running lengthwise, with white spots between. The mother measured five feet in length and four and a half in height. She weighed two hundred pounds. In spite of her size, she had no means of defense. The best a tapir can do is to hide or run.

My success was beyond my highest hopes. One disaster, to be sure, befell me in the first stage of my shipping: a raft struck the rock and broke the lashings, and four cages went overboard. Some small deer, a few civet-cats, some monkeys, a clouded tiger-cat, which I regretted, and a perfect specimen of binturong were lost. The men, working in water above their waists, managed to save the other animals on the raft, which, according to my custom, had been made with an elevated platform to keep the cages well out of the water. Aside from this one misadventure, I got off lightly. After the work was once in full swing, I sent raft after raft safely on the four-day trip to my friend the *hadji*, in Palembang.

When I concluded, at last, that I had almost as many specimens as I could profitably dispose of, I went with a dozen or more men to make one last round of the section of the jungle that had yielded so rich a haul—a final "clean-up." As we were nearing one of the pits, built near a muddy drinking-pool in a break in the jungle, I suddenly heard something strange: a confusion of wild-beast cries. The sounds seemed to separate themselves into

Why Thinking People Select *Calox* As Their Dentifrice

CALOX is the most effective agent ever discovered for cleaning the teeth. It removes deposits in which germs breed. Corrects acid conditions that favor decay, and liberates oxygen.

Ask your dentist about Calox

FREE: Write for booklet and Calox Sample.
McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.
91 Fulton St., New York City

CALOX The OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER

13 WEEKS FOR 15 CENTS

You've heard your neighbor praise this wonderful weekly magazine that 3 million people read. Unbiased digest of national and world affairs. Chock full of just the kind of reading you want. Science, politics, travel, fun, fashions, question box, books, health—entertainment and instruction for all. Send 15c (coin or stamps) today for this big paper on trial 13 weeks or $1 for 1 year (52 issues).
PATHFINDER, 595 Langdon Sta., Washington, D. C.

NEW VEST POCKET ADDING MACHINE

Adds as rapidly and accurately as a $300 machine, yet fits the vest pocket. Mechanically perfect. Easy to operate—nothing to get out of order. Everyone who uses figures should own one.

$2.95

Counts Up to 999,999,999

Total visible at all times. A pull of the finger clears it. Don't carry a pocket full of pencil stubs and scrap paper to do your figuring. Carry Ve-Po-Ad.

10 Days' Trial Just name and address and we will send machine postpaid. Pay postman on delivery $2.95. Use it for 10 days to prove it does all we claim. If not perfectly satisfied we will refund your money. Limited supply. Send order today.

ReliableAddingMachineCorp. Dpt. 19
170 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS Here's a money maker. Everybody wants one. Splendid profit. Write for special offer.

Cuticura Soap

Pure and Wholesome

Keeps The Skin Clear

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere.

JUST PUBLISHED

Dramatic Stories of Jesus

By LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D.

A wonderful new book for boys and girls in which even older people will be genuinely interested. There are numerous incidents in Jesus' life which have received such brief mention in the Bible as to pique curiosity strongly. Reverently, and from his rich and long experience as minister and evangelist, Dr. Banks fills in these "silent places in the gospels"—supplies the missing details *as they might have been.* Of course, the stories are fiction, though founded on fact, but they are truly fascinating and are certain to arouse in readers a more profound respect and a keener interest in the Bible itself.

12mo. Cloth, 310 pages. 20 full-page black and white reproductions of some of the most renowned religious paintings in the world, Frontispiece in three colors. $2.00 net, by mail, $2.12.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the bellowing of a buffalo and the snarling and coughing of a tiger.

One of the jungle tragedies was taking place, Mr. Mayer found. All wild life either preys on something weaker than itself, or is the victim, but it is seldom that man is present at such a conflict:

Abdul Rahman handed me my gun and I took the lead. The men crowded up close behind me. I moved forward slowly, very cautiously, and caught sight, at length, of a water buffalo. Her head was down and she was circling round and round something that, for the moment, I could not see. After an instant my eyes caught the stripes of a full-grown tiger, half hidden in the long grass. The dark, hairless hide of the buffalo was streaming blood; great gashes reddened its flanks, sides, and shoulders. I saw the tiger spring up from the grass. The buffalo leaped to one side and tossed her head so that one long horn caught the tiger and threw him back.

"Do you want to see the fight?" I called to the men.

"*Ya! Ya!* [Yes! Yes!]"

"Then up into the trees!"

Jungle Malays climb like cats. They have a way of striking with their knives a sharp blow that nicks the bark just enough for finger- and toe-holds. Then up they go and down come their hands to pull up a friend. Abdul Rahman, on a branch above my head, took my gun and passed it up the tree. He undid his sarong with a twist of his fingers and hung the end of it down to me. I caught it and half scrambled, was half hauled, up the tree-trunk. My shoes, at such a time, were a great handicap.

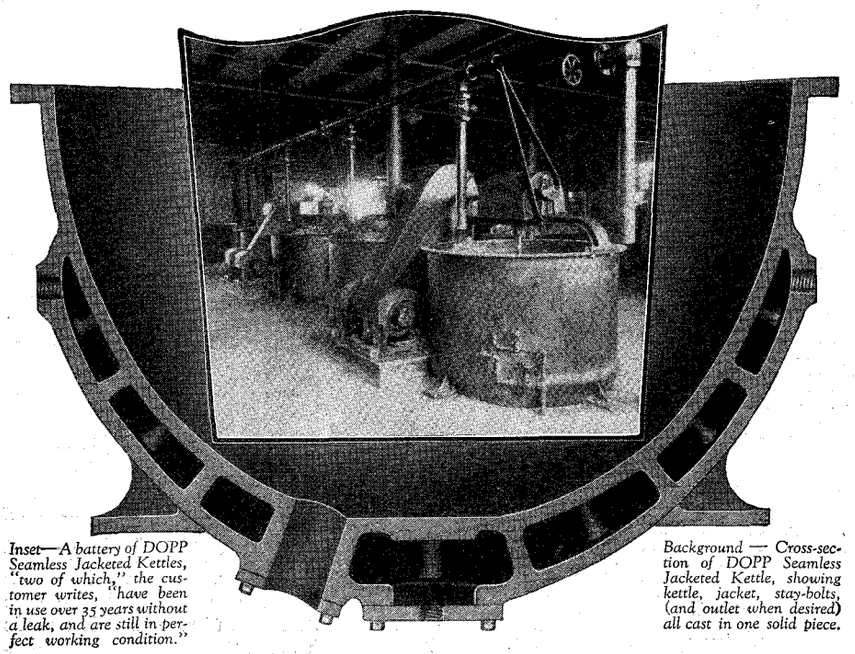
I settled myself on a limb with an uninterrupted view of the battle. There was sparring for time on both sides. The tiger crouched, growling, and the buffalo circled. After a few minutes of this the buffalo made a dash and raked the tiger with her horns. The tiger leaped back, sprang at the buffalo's flank, buried his fangs and then seemed to whirl away. I saw him only as a confused blur of stripes and grass.

I realized that the men about me were watching with the tenseness with which a Malay looks on at a cockfight. I heard a murmur of voices. They were laying bets.

The tiger gathered his forces, gave his coughing roar, and sprang at the head of the buffalo. The great cow met this onslaught with thick neck bent. The force of the impact sent her back on her haunches. She shook her horns, but the tiger clung to her head as if he had been part of it. With the huge cat biting and clawing, she struggled to regain her footing. At last, balancing on her horns the load of her terrible head-dress, she staggered to her feet. For a moment she held the tiger in the air; then, lowering her head, she threw him to the earth. Slowly her knees bent, she prest her weight of a ton and a half against his body. There was a snarl, a roar, and then a long-drawn cat-yowl. The buffalo shook her head free, snorting and bellowing. Her legs were quivering beneath her, but, as the tiger lay prone, she threw herself at him with a force that must have broken his back. His howling grew weaker and weaker. The sight of his limp body seemed to revive her. With snorts that were half fury, half triumph, she began to paw him and stamp upon him.

When her rage had worn itself out, she stood shaking, bleeding from her many wounds and from her nose, and began to moo—long, plaintive moos.

"Her calf!" Abdul Rahman whispered



Inset—A battery of DOPP Seamless Jacketed Kettles, "two of which," the customer writes, "have been in use over 35 years without a leak, and are still in perfect working condition."

Background — Cross-section of DOPP Seamless Jacketed Kettle, showing kettle, jacket, stay-bolts, (and outlet when desired) all cast in one solid piece.

Is Your Business Classed Among These Users of

DOPP
EQUIPMENT

Manufacturers of

Abrasives
Artificial Leather
Artificial Silk
Baked Goods
Batteries
Butchers, Packers
Carbon Paper
Celluloid Products
Chemicals
Chocolate
Cleaning Compounds
Drugs
Dyestuffs
Explosives
Food Products
Glass
Glues, Pastes
Graphite
Grinding Wheels
Ink
Insecticides
Insulated Products
Linoleum
Margarine
Matches
Oils, Lubricants
Ointments, Creams
Paper
Pencils
Phosphorus
Polishes
Rubber
Salt
Sand Paper
Soaps
Tanners
Textiles
Tobacco
Varnish
Wax

ADOPT THE DOPP

The "Cooking Pots of Industry"—

ALL over the world, in more than 60 different kinds of industry requiring cooking, heating, evaporating or mixing processes, in open vessels, or under vacuum or pressure, DOPP Jacketed Kettles, Mixers, Vacuum and Pressure Pans are helping manufacturers to reduce costs and improve the quality of their products. Many DOPP Kettles have seen from 35 to 40 years of continuous service. Because of the special process of manufacture, Dopp Jacketed Kettles are

Seamless and Leakless—Cast-in-One-Piece

Jackets, stay-bolts and all. Not put together; the complete kettle is poured at one time from one ladle of iron. By the DOPP process the iron does not come into contact with molding sand; this insures a smooth surface inside and out. No grinding; therefore no impairment of structural strength or wearing qualities. No seams or joints, no parts fitted in—just one solid, seamless piece of jacketed apparatus. Special iron, high in silicon content, with a tensile strength of 35,000 to 40,000 lbs., assures safety and resists chemical action years longer than ordinary cast iron.

There is a type of DOPP Kettle, Vacuum or Pressure Pan and Agitator to meet most requirements; all jackets built and tested for 150 lbs. hydrostatic pressure. Higher pressures when desired. All backed by the broadest machinery guarantee you ever read, "*to* ***at any time*** *replace any kettle or parts found defective in workmanship or material, etc.*"

Catalog No. 7 on Request

SOWERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1292 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.
New York Boston San Francisco Los Angeles Toronto

DOPP

SEAMLESS JACKETED KETTLES, MIXERS, VACUUM AND PRESSURE APPARATUS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For Christmas
The Treasured Gift

For a gift of permanent value; a tribute to the good taste of the one who gives and the one who receives, *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* is ideal. It is a gift to delight anyone who reads, writes, or studies, for it is a constant source of the information needed most frequently. This Christmas give

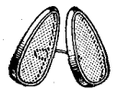
WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

The Best Abridged Dictionary
It is Based Upon
Webster's New International

A gift of lasting, everyday value with its vocabulary of 106,000 words—its dictionary of Biography—its Gazetteer department—its guide to rules of punctuation, use of capitals, abbreviations, etc.—its foreign words and phrases—its wealth of other information. A handsome book with 1700 illustrations. 1256 pages; printed on Bible Paper. Full limp leather, $7.50; flexible fabrikoid, $6.00; art canvas, $5.00.

Purchase of your bookseller; or send order and remittance direct to us; or write for information and sample pages.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
51 Broadway, Springfield, Mass.



DON'T BREATHE DUST
TINY NASALFILTER
For those in dusty trades and places. Comfortable—aids breathing.
Postpaid, $1.00
NASALFILTER CO., Lowry Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

High School Course in 2 Years

You can complete this simplified High School Course at home inside two years. Meets all requirements for entrance to college and the leading professions. This and thirty-six other practical courses are described in our Free Bulletin. Send for it TODAY.

AMERICAN SCHOOL
Dept. HS52D Drexel Av. & 58th St. © A.S.1923 CHICAGO

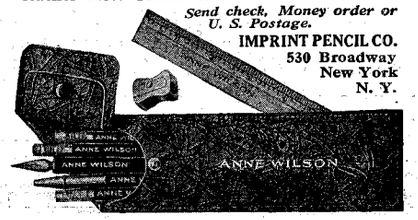
A DELIGHTFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT
NAME PENCIL SETS FOR CHILDREN

This *DE LUXE SET* consists of genuine glazed leather case with coin pocket, filled with pencils and penholder in assorted colors, point protector, rule and pencil sharpener. Any name engraved as shown in 18 kt. gold. *PRICE $1.00.*

JUNIOR SET—3 pencils, name engraved, in leather case. *PRICE 50c.*

Send check, Money order or U. S. Postage.

IMPRINT PENCIL CO.
530 Broadway
New York
N. Y.



BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

to me. "We must climb higher, *tûan*, and we shall see."

The grass where the fight had taken place was beaten flat, but beyond it was quite high. If we were to see into it, we must be well above it. So we climbed higher and higher.

"Look!" Abdul cried.

He pointed out a small, dark and shining body, with the grass waving above it. It was the buffalo's calf, lying on its side and bleeding at the throat. The tiger had killed it, probably, at a spring. The cow stumbled over toward it. She stood above it, calling to it. When it did not move, she lowered her head and very gently thrust her horn under it, lifting it up. It hung for a time, its legs dangling limp.

Abdul said to me in a tone which was tender for a Malay, because a Malay is a boy who never grows up: "A buffalo cow and a woman, *tûan*—Allah has made them much alike."

"True," I answered, "but when a woman is in grief, one can help but little. For this water buffalo I can end all sorrows. Shall I do this?"

"Yes, *tûan*," he answered. "She has many wounds. Give her the bullet that says 'Good-by.'"

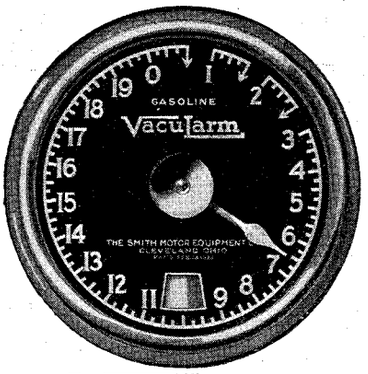
He handed me my gun. I sighted it up to a hundred yards, took careful aim, and pulled the trigger. The cow did not utter a sound. She dropt on her knees and fell over the body of her calf.

A LITTLE LIGHT ON FISHING IN THE DARK AGES

EITHER sharks have been students of the higher education, since the days in England of Henry V, or they have acquired a more real sense of "human values." In those days, we are told by L. F. Salzman, F. S. A., in *The Cornhill Magazine* (London), if a sailor fell overboard, "and was attacked by a shark, his mates would throw over a dummy figure of straw, kept for that purpose, and the shark would leave the man and turn to this." Apparently sharks are more sensible now. Old England regarded fish very highly as an article of food, and even as early as the Middle Ages a few great nobles would amuse themselves by netting some one of the scaly tribe. We read about the lordly manner in which "The Abbot of Fountains" did his fishing:

Occasionally a great man would attend the dragging or netting of his stews; for instance, the Abbot of Fountains had a lake where he sometimes fished in person, on which occasions a horn would be blown to summon the neighboring tenants to assist, in return for which they received half the catch; but the growth of angling as a form of sport was slow. An exceptionally early reference in the Willoughby household accounts of 1521 to *8d* paid "for owntment to take fyche" seems to anticipate the "alluring ointments" of the later seventeenth century, concocted of cat's fat, powdered mummy, oil from a dead man's skull, and similar abominations, but it was not until the time of the Stuarts that men began to feel, with the Silesian nobleman, that it

An Ideal Christmas Gift



VacuJarm
On the Instrument Board of Your Car

Blows Horn when Gas is low

Tells exact amount in tank. Vacuum Indicator warns of trouble in advance.

At your dealers or by Parcel Post, prepaid with complete instructions on receipt of price —$8.90. Installed in 20 minutes. Money back in 30 days for any reason.

THE SMITH MOTOR EQUIPMENT CO.
1944 West 77th St. Cleveland, Ohio

HEART TROUBLES
Their Prevention and Relief

Here is an informing and authoritative discussion of this very important subject, written in an easy popular style and avoiding the use of obscure and confusing technical terms. It is by the well-known authority in this field,

Louis Faugères Bishop, M.D.,
Professor of Diseases of the Heart and Circulation, Fordham University; President of the Good Samaritan Dispensary and Physician to Lincoln Hospital, New York, etc.

Intended primarily for sufferers from heart affections, for their near relatives and friends, and especially for the nurses in charge of such cases, it describes the various types of heart ailments in a most lucid manner and tells exactly what should be done in each case, the mode of life best suited to the trouble, the most beneficial diet, etc. This book is highly recommended to physicians, who can obtain much valuable information from it.

Crown 8vo. Illustrated by photographs and diagrams. $3.50 net; by mail, $3.62

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

DO YOU DISLIKE YOUR WORK?

If you do, why not make a change to something more satisfactory? There are 1,400 vocations open—362 professions, arts, and sciences, 344 businesses, and 700 trades. If you don't know which you prefer, you can analyze your efficiency by applying *to yourself* the simple mental tests given in that uncommon book—

How to Choose the Right Vocation
By Holmes W. Merton, Vocational Counselor

This book was written especially to help men and women measure their true capacity scientifically and decide what line of effort would produce the *best results* and the greatest satisfaction. 322 pages.

12mo. Cloth, $1.50, net; $1.62, post-paid.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

What Is Proper?

Should I do this? Or should I do that? Every one wishes to observe "good form" in social conduct. As H. G. Wells, the great historian, says, "No life is decent without etiquette."

Consult Standard Authority

Today trustworthy information about personal manners in every walk of life is available—in the Big, Brilliant, Blue Book of Social Usage—

ETIQUETTE

In Society In Politics **11th Edition** In Business At Home

By EMILY POST (Mrs. Price Post)

The author, the daughter of the late Bruce Price, one of the founders of Tuxedo Park, is a prominent figure in society and what she says of social customs may be accepted as authoritative. The New York *Tribune* declares that "not since Mrs. Sherwood sponsored her book on etiquette some fifty years ago has any one so obviously well equipped appeared as authority on the subject."

Illustrated with private photographs and facsimiles of social forms. 630 pages. 6 x 9 inches in size. Cloth $4, net; flexible leather, gold-edge paper, $7.50, net; postage, 18c extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was as good to hunt carp as hares and abandoned the net for the rod and line. Incidentally the common belief that carps, hops, and the Reformation came into England together appears questionable, as carp appears in English cookery books of earlier date, and "carpe deore," which suggests goldfish, was served at the banquet of Henry V.

If the carp is the wiliest of pond fish, surely the mullet, for which Arundel early attained a great celebrity, must be the most foolish of sea fish, for "the mullets have a naturall ridiculous qualitie by themselves to be laughed at; for when they be afraid to be caught they hide their heads, and then they thinke they bee sure ynough, weening that their bodies be likewise hidden." A certain fortunate foolishness was also noticeable in the shark, whose attention was easily attracted away from his prey, so that if a sailor fell overboard and was attacked by a shark, his mates would throw over a dummy figure of straw in a white garment, presumably kept handy for this express purpose, and the shark would at once turn to this and leave the man free to escape. That all fish were not foolish, however, is easily seen from the cunning displayed by the "sea-frog" in obtaining a meal. "It puddereth in the mud and troubleth the water that it might not be seene; and when the little seely fishes come skipping about her, then she puts out her little hornes or barbels which she hath bearing forth under her eies, and by little and little tilleth and tolleth them so neere that she can easily seaze upon them." Wisdom and beauty do not always go together and this sea-frog is an ugly devil, uglier even than the flounder, whose side-drawn mouth perpetuates the sneer with which he received the election of the herring as king of fishes.

Making allowance for the silvery beauty of a shoal of herring and for the excellence of "baken herynge dressid and digt with white sugure" or of the pies that Norwich sent yearly to the King, made of herrings, drest with ginger, cloves, cinnamon, galingale and other spices, most people would still be inclined to confer the title of royalty upon the salmon. What occult connection there can be between that lordly fish and the pig, I can not say, but I believe it is still considered unlucky for a salmon fisher to mention pigs, and in a Scottish Statute of the twelfth century a free passage, without nets or traps, had to be left in midstream of a salmon river so wide that a three-year old sow, well fed, could not touch both sides at once, while a century later the passage in the Derwent was to be wide enough for a sow and her five little ones to pass through. In case of disputes the difficulty of applying such a legal standard to the measurement of the stream must have been extraordinary, as any one who has attempted to get five little pigs into line on land will admit. The idea of these river pigs naturally suggests the sea-swine, porpoise or porkpisce, which "hath his name from the hog hee resembles in convexity and curvyte of his backe, from the head to the tayle." Oddly enough the porpoise, "nother praysed in the olde testament nor in physycke," was regarded by our ancestors as excellent eating, its tongue being apparently considered as an especial dainty, as Henry I, when he granted the Bishop of London the right to all "craspeis" taken on his estates, carefully added, "except the tongue, which I have reserved to myself." This, being, like the sturgeon and the whale, a royal fish, was usually claimed by the Crown, and in the sixteenth century a complaint was made from Devon that while there was "yerely grete resorte

OFF'N'ON TIRE CHAINS

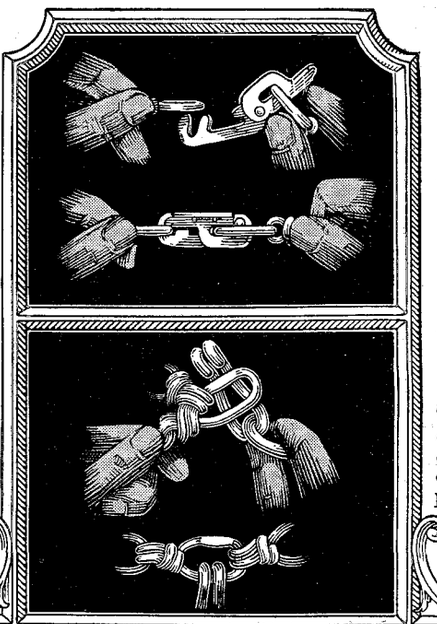
Sudden rains or snow, unexpected wet pavements and roads, are hurry-up calls for the best tire chains you can buy.

In emergencies such as these OFF'N'ON Tire Chains can be attached instantly and when the emergency is passed they can be detached with equal ease. No tools required.

Note these exclusive features of OFF'N'ON Tire Chains and you will know why they can be put on or taken off so quickly.

The POSITIVE LOCK

This patented lever lock makes it easy to put them on and to take them off. Its lever lock with the two notches takes up slack; thus saves wear on tires and chains alike . . . No more lost chains. No more loose chains.



The SLIP-ON LINK

This patented slip-on link makes it easy to take off the old cross chain and put on a new one.

Pyrene MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Makes Safety Certain
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Phoenix
ARIZONA

Shake hands with Summer in December

—imagine being able to wake up on Christmas morning and hear the song of birds in leafy trees and to smell the early perfume of sun-splashed flower gardens! This is no uncommon thing in Phoenix.

Down here the thermometer will be 65 when Eastern cities are in winter's grip. Down here we are playing Golf and tennis, and picnicking in the open air when the East is huddled up to the fireside.

Come now to Phoenix—escape the cold weather for a while. Come and play in the dry, sun-warmed, invigorating air of Southern Arizona.

"Rest or Play—the Phoenix Way"

Write for our story—*"Phoenix, Where Winter Never Comes"* a free Booklet sent on request. Then decide to come and see some of the wonders of the Salt River Valley—the Roosevelt Dam—the Apache Trail Highway, Prehistoric remains, and a hundred other attractions, all adjacent to Phoenix.

Special Winter rates to Phoenix, or stopovers on Southern Pacific or Santa Fe en route to the Pacific Coast.

Phoenix-Arizona Club E
100 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.
Please send my copy of *"Phoenix, Where Winter Never Comes,"* by return mail.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

of the fysche called Porpes, whereof yf any by chance happyn to betakyn the officers of the Admiraltie compell the pore men fyschers of the same to pay and delyvere then of every of the said fysche the tone half," so that now no one would trouble to catch them. For the purposes of medieval unnatural history the porpoise was identified with the dolphin, that most musical or rather music-loving, of fish, which "hath no voyce but singeth like a man" and also resembles many men of the type who can not but do sing, in that "it slepeth very hartely, that their be heard ronke (snore) a farre off." The musical ability of the porpoise was conspicuously displayed at the choral festival held "when Mydsomer evyn fell on Palmes Soundey," for then:

"The samon sang the hie Mass, the heryng
was his clerk,
On the organs playde the porpas, ther was
a mery werke."

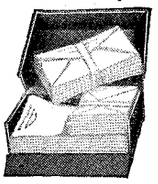
If its appearance as a performer was exceptional, it was an excellent listener, for tho it has "none eares for to here, nor no nose for to smelle, yet it smelleth very welle and sharpe, and they here gladly playnge on instruments, as lutes, harpes, tabours and pypes."

The fisherman of the days of the Stuarts were able to employ art as an assistant, and perceiving, according to the account found by Mr. Salzman, that whales were very fond of lovely music, would give a whale a serenade, and then he proved an easy victim. Mr. Salzman says in regard to this queer taste:

A similar taste on the part of the whale was used for its capture, "When the Maryners spie where he is, then their accompanye them a gret many of shyppes togeder about him with divers instrementis of musike, and they playe with grete armonye" (being apparently more handy with the harp than Kipling's jolly mariners) "and the fische is very glad of this armonye and cometh fletynge above the waters to here the melody; then they have among them an instrument of yron, the whiche they fasten into the harde skinne and the weght of it synketh downwards into the fat and grese, and sodenly with that all the instruments of musik be stylle." While this may have been the procedure of the regular whalers, the medieval sailor was not above dispensing with the orchestra and improvising a harpoon, and in 1280 the tenants of the Countess of Arundel are recorded to have pursued a whale off the coast of Norfolk, "with their anchors fixed in it." It was off the same coast in 1255 that a "great monstrous fish," probably a sperm whale, was captured after a struggle in which six boats were sunk. Whale steak is a delicacy of which one still reads in records of Arctic exploration, but it was formerly a common and much appreciated dish in England; there are frequent orders for a whale to be sent up from the coast to the royal larder or for "100 pieces of best whale" for the King's table, while at the end of the thirteenth century, whale "of this year's salting" fetched 2d. a pound, and "superannuated" whale (a most unattractive item for a fish dinner) cost half that price. Seal was another of the "deynteithes full dere" of past generations, but

200 Sheets—100 Envelopes

$1.00 Postage Prepaid



High grade, clear, white bond paper—unusually smooth writing surface. Size 6 x 7 inches with envelopes to match. Has that crisp, crackly "feel" that identifies it to everyone as superior quality stationery. Special handy box keeps paper and envelopes in order and easily reached, preventing waste.

Your Name and Address Printed FREE!

on every sheet and envelope, in rich dark blue, up to 4 lines. Type is Plate Gothic, designed especially for clearness and good taste. Makes a personal stationery you will be delighted to use. An ideal gift printed with your friend's name. This stationery, unprinted, would ordinarily cost you more than $1.00; our large production at narrow margin makes this special offer possible.

Just send your name and address (write or print clearly) with $1.00 (west of Denver and outside the U. S. $1.10) and this generous box of stationery will come to you neatly packed, postage prepaid. Money returned if you are not more than satisfied. Order today!

National Stationery Co. 7418 Lincoln Highway Batavia, Illinois

Ideal Christmas Gift

An easy twist—kernel comes out whole. Cracks nuts without crushing the kernel—unbroken meats for cakes, candy or eating—no flying shells or pinched fingers—no pulverized, useless kernels.

IDEAL Nut Cracker

Lasts a lifetime. Order now for the holidays. Buy from your hardware, grocery or fruit store; or, mail stamps or money order to us. Money back if not pleased.

No. 2 Plain nickel, ea. . . 75c
No. 4 Highly polished, ea. $1

Sent postpaid in U. S.

Cook Electric Company
2738 Southport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

RELIEVE HEAD COLDS
and choked air-passages. Rub nose inside and out with antiseptic, healing
Mentholatum
Write for free sample
Mentholatum Co., Buffalo, N.Y., Wichita, Kans.

Rheta Childe Dorr
A WOMAN OF FIFTY
"All of it I saw, some of it I was."

Solve Cross-Word Puzzles Quickly and Easily

Whether it be a word of six letters meaning "steal" or a word of twelve letters meaning "a peculiar personal characteristic"—whatever your problem may be, the volumes described below are two sources that will enable you to find the exact words wanted without delay.

The Funk & Wagnalls
PRACTICAL STANDARD DICTIONARY

Famed wherever English is spoken as the dictionary that "answers a million questions"—the largest and latest abridged dictionary published! Defines 140,000 terms; gives 15,000 proper names, 12,000 lines of synonymic treatments; 6,000 antonyms; 2,500 illustrations; 1,900 foreign phrases, and has a host of other outstanding features.

Its *special and exclusive features* of pronounced value to those interested in Cross-Word Puzzles (and who isn't?) are that its entire vocabulary is in ONE ALPHABETICAL ORDER and that thousands of synonyms and antonyms are given.

Regular Paper Edition, with thumb-notch index. Cloth, $5.00. Buckram, $6.00. Postage 32c extra.

Bible Paper Edition, with thumb-notch index. Cloth, colored edges, $5.00. Fabrikoid, marbled edges, $6.00. Full flexible Leather, gilt edges, boxed, $7.50. Postage 24c extra.

Exquisitely bound in full crushed Levant, gilt edges, hand tooled, raised bands, boxed. $17.50.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS ANTONYMS and PREPOSITIONS

By JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.

The standard and authoritative work on these words giving, by actual use in sentences, the exact shade of meaning of each word. Wonderfully comprehensive and explicit. For instance, you are given 33 synonyms for "happy," including words of from 3 to 10 letters; 24 synonyms for "idea," including words of from 4 to 12 letters, etc., etc. A 92-page index will enable you to instantly find all words of related meanings.

New Edition. Revised and Enlarged. 12mo. Cloth, 742 pages. $1.90. Postpaid, $2.00. Exquisitely bound in full crushed Levant, gilt edges, hand tooled, raised bands, boxed. $10.00.

If your bookseller cannot supply you with these volumes, *do not accept substitutes*, but order from

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

most of us would probably be content to ignore the meaty part of the seal, while appreciating his skin and deprecating his marital habits, for he "fighteth ever with his wyfe tyll she be dede and when he hath kylled her seketh another and liveth with her very well tyl he dye." Which seems to be an argument in favor of second marriages.

When the seal set so bad an example of behavior, it is not surprizing that the little fishes of the sea should occasionally have been lacking in refinement.

No modern refining influence had yet reached the depths of the ocean, and we are told of the very bad manners of the fish called "plaice," and how utterly unmannerly the oyster behaved:

The plaice, for instance, "is a fisshe that is in sandy grounde, and when he is moved or stered he wynketh," just as Alice's "eldest oyster winked his eye and shook his heavy head." Still more vulgar was the behavior of the murex, that species of whelk from which the Tyrian purple dye was obtained and which was therefore called the purple: "When a cockle gapes the purples make at them with their pointed tongue, which they thrust out to annoy them." No wonder that Browning asked: "Who brought the murex up?" Of course, to some extent, the cockles may be said to have provoked the purples by gaping, and they were fortunate to escape with insult and avoid the injury which befell the equally unmannerly oyster, of which it is said that "when the oyster gapeth the crab throweth lytell stones in him and so getteth his fishe out, for it bydeth then open." Talking of crabs reminds one that, contrary to what might be expected, the lobster is subject to nerves and can be frightened to death, for while "lobsters are readie to scratch and teare the congres; the congres againe doe as much for the polype; yet, the lobster is so afraid of the polype or pourcuttell that if he spie him neere he evermore dieth for very woe." In this case the antipathy was no doubt justifiable as a large octopus or cuttlefish might be more than a match for a lobster.

Beauty Hint for Girls.—There recently appeared in the advertising columns of a popular newspaper an offer, for one shilling, of a recipe by the use of which the hands would become soft and beautifully white. Many thousands of girls responded, and in due time they received a piece of paper containing the following words, which could not be bettered: "Soak the hands three times a day in dishwater, while mother rests."—*The Christian Advocate* (*New York*).

Hubby's Part.—"You admit you overheard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife?"

"Yis, sor, I do," stoutly maintained the witness.

"Tell the court, if you can, what the husband seemed to be doing."

"He seemed to be doing the listening."—*The Continent* (*Chicago*).

Liberal.—Rule 42 of the House of Representatives of the great and honorable General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts provides, soberly and solemnly, that bills shall be printed on "not less than one sheet of paper."—*Pointed out by one of the Representatives.*

The FLORSHEIM SHOE

Men of every type find their style in The Florsheim Shoe. Thousands wear this straight last permanently; a shape that is always in good taste, and comfortable because correctly built of the finest materials.

Most Styles $10

Fall Booklet, "Styles of the Times" on Request

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE COMPANY

Manufacturers CHICAGO

The Chester Style S-7

Have You a Radio "Fan" On Your Gift List?

Give him this new Cabinet Audiophone. He'll thank you every time he tunes in. Its full, round voice is so natural you want to look inside for the performers.

Its "voice" is not a phone unit. It is an adjustable electromagnetic device that gives pleasing quality to the most powerful tones, yet is as sensitive as any loud speaker ever built. For distance "fishing," or for volume on concerts, it gives you radio at its best.

Genuine mahogany. Size 17 x 10 x 10¼, just right for top of radio set or phonograph. Price, $30.00 at your dealer's. Other Audiophones at $25.00, $20.00, $15.00 and $12.50.

THE BRISTOL COMPANY, WATERBURY, CONN.

Trade Mark

Bristol AUDIOPHONE

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

LOUD SPEAKER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE SURVEY

FOLLOWING UP THE DAWES PLAN, some of our most distinguished business men will undertake an economic survey of the world with a view to settle all the vexing problems having to do with international trade. This task, says President Willis H. Booth, comes naturally within the province of the International Chamber of Commerce, "which took the initiative in suggesting that the reparations problem was largely economic and had to be settled in accordance with economic laws." The next step, he continues, "is to start production and the flow of currents of international trade." So the International Chamber announces that it will undertake this survey through an international committee composed of some of the ablest business men and financiers in the world. The American group will include Owen D. Young and Henry M. Robinson, who were associated with Mr. Dawes in the recent settlement of the reparations problem; A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Julius H. Barnes of New York, and several leading New York bankers. The committee will report to the Brussels meeting of the International Chamber in 1925. To many of our editors the move seems hopeful and significant. The efforts of such able men, says the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "should result in conclusions which may form a basis for the world's future economic progress." This inquiry, thinks the Indianapolis *Star*, "should prepare the way for an economic restoration that will reach to the ends of the earth." Before the survey has gone far, however, the Baltimore *Sun* cautions us—

"The obstacles of national jealousies, of protected industries—all sorts of artificial barriers to the free development of trade which the aftermath of war has augmented—will have to be faced in a realistic light. Not until the survey has reached that stage will it be possible to evaluate its utility. But one thing is certain: If the business men of the world can work out a program of harmonious cooperation, the politicians who try to oppose this essential form of internationalism will have a much more difficult task."

In his announcement of the survey, Mr. Booth, so it seems to *The Sun*, "puts his finger on what is probably the weakest part of the Dawes plan." As the President of the International Chamber of Commerce is quoted in the press dispatches:

"As great as has been the accomplishment of those who have been engaged in the task of formulating and securing the adoption of the Dawes report, the work has only begun. In the discussion of the Committee of Experts it was necessary, in the circumstances of the hour, to avoid certain elements of contention. But they are still there. The problems they presented were unsolvable in an atmosphere of discord. It is now the task of business men to allay, so far as possible, this spirit of contention and to devise a method by which a harmonious adjustment may be attained.

"There are various questions to be considered in this connection. The transfer of payments or credits from one country to another is a task that will tax the ingenuity of the ablest financiers.

"The restoration of our world trade is a separate question from the Dawes plan. All of the unsolved problems affecting international commerce are so interrelated that, progress having been made in the adjustment of reparations, the rest of these questions now need to be dealt with together. Germany can not pay as she should, currencies can not be stabilized, unless the production, transportation and distribution of goods are resumed in large volume.

"Every important obstacle that stands in the way of this resumption should be considered and the principles to be applied in removing them stated if we are to reap in full the fruits of the Dawes plan. In this undertaking it is for the business men of the countries directly concerned to take the initiative, just as they took the initiative in formulating at the Rome meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce the principles which were embodied in the Dawes report. They are not hampered by political considerations which might interfere with any attempt that might be made by political agencies to set in motion the industrial activities released through the adoption of the plan.

"Such a survey as has been proposed by the American committee will include virtually all of the important powers and many other important commercial nations. Whether Germany is to be included is a detail which can be determined later."

FORWARD THE CHARGE ACCOUNT!

ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING characteristics of retail merchandising in New York is the immense and increasing amount of business done through charge accounts. According to a credit man quoted in the New York *Times*, there are now more than 3,500,000 charge accounts on the books of New York City stores. Some of the larger establishments have from 100,000 to 200,000 active accounts. In the apparel shops of New York from 60 to 85 per cent. of the business is done by charge customers, and in the department stores, while the percentage is lower, it ranges from 35 to 55 per cent. of the total volume. One reason why shops desire charge accounts is hinted at in this credit man's remark that a type of charge customer that stores like to have "is the man who comes in to open an account for his wife and family so that they can buy what they want without having to consult him about every dollar they spend. Such a man is not only a good credit risk, but the account is usually a profitable one for the store to have." It has been stated recently that a store's charge accounts are a valuable asset to be taken into consideration in case of a sale, merger, or reorganization. The credit authority quoted in *The Times* says that a striking fact just now is the marked increase in the number of charge accounts carried by men for their own exclusive use. New accounts of this type, opened during 1923, showed an increase of 42 per cent. over 1921, which is 4½ per cent. more than the increase of general accounts. This credit man goes on to note a few of the reasons for the increasing popularity of the charge account:

Its first appeal, of course, is its many advantages and conveniences, which the public is coming more and more to realize. Both men and women are learning, too, that charge accounts are not designed especially for the convenience of the wealthy, but that they may be opened by any person who is financially responsible. This responsibility does not have to consist of a large bank account or holdings of stocks and bonds. Some of the very best accounts on the books, from the view-point of prompt payment and general observance of the terms of transactions, are those of men and women whose salaries are not large. School teachers are a particular example of this. Probably no general class of customers has a better record for prompt settlement of merchandise obligations.

Both women and men are also learning in steadily growing numbers that the possession of a charge account not only facilitates shopping but turns it frequently from something approaching an ordeal into a pleasure. I have yet to learn of a customer who, once having discovered the convenience of shopping by charge account, has abandoned that method of buying in favor of the cash system.

Convenience, however, is only one of the things which make a charge account desirable to many women. One of the other important factors is the peace of mind resulting from not having to carry money in crowds. I do not mean to infer that women who carry sums of money with them when on a shopping tour are likely to be robbed in a crowded store, but in a city of this size, where everything is crowded, including the transit lines, the danger of loss through theft can not be safely ignored.

Then, too, there is always present the possibility that, in some moment of abstraction, a woman may lose her money. This is particularly true in cases where the money is carried in hand-bags, which are likely to be dropt by accident or mislaid. Women are invariably anxious and concerned when carrying currency in crowds and, unless they are known to a store, a little delay in delivery may be experienced if a bank check is presented in payment. The charge account makes both currency and checks unnecessary.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Shopping by mail and telephone is also a great deal more satisfactory if done through a charge account. There is no need of advancing cash for a purchase by mail that the customer is not sure will prove entirely satisfactory, nor is there any need of the prolonged waiting for the delivery of a C. O. D. package. These and other reasons have imprest themselves upon the shopping public, and as a result certain stores that have heretofore adhered to a strictly cash policy have been compelled to install the charge system in response to the wishes of their patrons.

POLAND WILL PAY

THE fifth European state lines up with Great Britain, Finland, Hungary, and Lithuania to arrange for the funding of its debt to the United States. And the New York *Tribune* thinks that what Poland can do, "other European nations can do under sound administration and sound financing." The largest debts remaining unsettled are those of France, Italy and Belgium. France owes $3,990,657,605; Italy, $2,015,079,396, and Belgium, $454,463,172. Not long ago Mr. Roland W. Boyden, formerly our representative with the Reparations Commission, suggested that the general principles of the Dawes plan might be applied to the debtor nations of Europe. It seems to the New York *Times* that the difficulties in the way of such a proposal are enormous. This paper asks us to "imagine the just indignation of the people of Italy, France and Belgium at the thought that like Germany they should be put in the hands of receivers." The very suggestion "implies a failure to distinguish between the case of a reluctant defeated enemy bent on evading her debts and a willing ally ready to pay when she is able." Nor does *The Times* think that this country is likely to undertake to supervise the finances of Europe's governments. But it does believe that there is merit in the suggestion that the problem of how much the debtor nations can pay be thoroughly and impartially studied.

The refunding agreement with Poland was signed at Washington on November 14. The Polish indebtedness, as the New York *World* notes, "represents money due from the sale of surplus war supplies, relief supplies of the American Relief Association, the sale of flour by the United States Grain Corporation, and for services by the United States Shipping Board." The Polish Government, we are told, took the initiative in the negotiations. According to the Treasury Department:

> The amount of the indebtedness funded is $178,560,000, computed as follows:
>
> Principal amount of obligations to be funded, $159,666,972.
>
> Interest accrued and unpaid thereon to December 15, 1922, at the rate of 4¼ per cent. per annum, $18,898,053.60.
>
> Total principal and interest accrued and unpaid as of December 15, 1922, $178,565,025.99.
>
> To be paid in cash by Poland, November 14, 1924, $5,025.99.

Goals reached . .
through coupons

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING NEW YORK

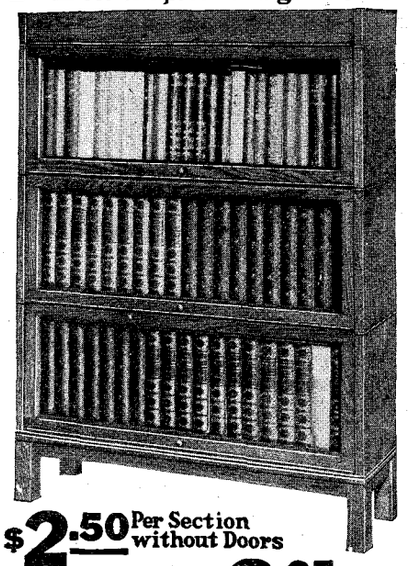
Leisure. Independence. A steady income. Whatever your goal, gain it through investment in high-grade bonds. They keep your money working for you at a time when you are through working for it. We can recommend bonds at any of our offices in 50 leading cities. Write for our monthly list.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
National City Bank Building, New York

BONDS SHORT TERM NOTES ACCEPTANCES

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Good Bookcase for the price of a good book!



$2.50 Per Section without Doors

With Disappearing Glass Doors $3.25 Per Section

On Approval~Direct to User

Lundstrom

IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY

SECTIONAL BOOKCASE

Endorsed by Over 100,000 Users

Made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country. Made in sections of different sizes, combining utility, economy and attractive appearance. Style shown above is beautifully finished in SOLID OAK. Price complete as shown with top, base and three book sections with **non-binding, disappearing, felt-cushioned** glass *doors, $13.75; without doors, $11.50. In mahogany* finish, with doors, $16.25; without doors, $13.25. Other styles in different grades and finishes at correspondingly low prices. **Shipped direct from factory** ON APPROVAL at a considerable saving TO YOU. Write for new catalog No. 23

The C. J. Lundstrom Mfg. Co., Little Falls, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases since 1899

STUDY AT HOME

Directed by

The University of Chicago

Courses in English, History, Chemistry, Business, Mathematics, Education, Psychology, and 35 other subjects command credit toward a Bachelor degree. Begin any time. Address **63 Ellis Hall,** University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

For Boys and Girls

THE IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

THIS SCHOOL SET contains a red and blue pencil and four black lead pencils, also the wonderful Sheffield Steel Pencil Sharpener with pocket clip (just patented). All in real leather case with the Child's Full Name engraved in 18kt. Gold Letters on pencils and case, postpaid....90c

Six-Inch Celluloid Ruler Given Free with Every Set

Without Case—12 pencils, any one full name engraved..75c

Send Money Order—2c Stamps—or Check

CHAS. E. RITTER & CO., Dept. D, 101 W. 42nd St., New York

Eat and Be Well!

A condensed set of health rules—many of which may be easily followed right in your own home, or while traveling. You will find in this little book a wealth of information about food elements and their relation to physical welfare.

CONTROL YOUR WEIGHT WITHOUT DRUGS OR TIRESOME EXERCISES

Effective weight control diets, acid and bland diets, laxative and blood-building diets, and diets used in the correction of various chronic maladies.

This book is for FREE circulation. Not a mail order advertisement. Name and address on card will bring it without cost or obligation.

Health Extension Bureau
64 Good Health Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

November 12.—In a shooting affray on the floor of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Luis N. Marones, Mexican labor leader, often called the "Samuel Gompers" of Mexico, is wounded.

An epidemic of the bubonic plague, which has already caused 4,000 deaths, is reported in Trimalgiri, near Secunderabad, British India.

November 13.—A dispatch from Java says that that island was severely shaken by earthquakes for two days and that 600 persons are reported killed and countless missing.

The Swedish Academy awards the 1924 Nobel Prize in literature to the Polish author, Wladislaw Reymont. The award is for his novel, "Polish Peasants," in four volumes, issued between 1904 and 1909.

November 15.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies gives Premier Mussolini a vote of confidence, 315 to 6, in approving his foreign policy.

November 16.—The Japanese delegation to the League of Nations Far East Opium Conference declines to sign the proposed agreement to suppress opium smoking in the Far East and to curb excessive opium production in China because of alleged discrimination against Japan in connection with Japanese importation of opium. It is charged that when the Japanese Government issues import certificates they are not always recognized by the other Powers.

The Mexicans charged with the murder on August 2 of Mrs. Rosalie Evans, American-born British widow, are sentenced to death by a court in Mexico City. The murder created an international situation and resulted in the expulsion from Mexico of the British diplomat, H. A. Cunard Cummins.

November 17.—The world this year faces a bread grain shortage of 574,000,000 bushels—401,000,000 of wheat, and 173,000,000 of rye—it is estimated by T. K. Doherty, Commissioner of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, says a dispatch from Ottawa.

November 18.—By a vote of 176 to 104, the French Senate grants amnesty to Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, who was deprived of his citizenship rights and sentenced to three years' imprisonment when found guilty of corresponding with the enemy in time of war. Similar action has already been taken by the Chamber of Deputies.

Dr. Rudolph Ramek, an attorney and former Minister of the Interior, accepts the post of Chancellor of the Austrian Government, replacing Dr. Ignaz Seipel, who had decided not to attempt the formation of a new cabinet.

DOMESTIC

November 13.—Representative John Philip Hill of Maryland is acquitted by a jury on charges of violating the home-made beverage section of the Volstead Law. The indictment accused Mr. Hill of the illegal manufacture of wine and cider containing more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol, and maintaining a nuisance in his home.

William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, is

ORGANIZATION

The quality of any *organization* is inevitably reflected in its accomplishments.

It is business wisdom to employ an *organization* built upon the experience of many years in appraising thousands of properties.

The Lloyd-Thomas Co.

APPRAISAL ENGINEERS

Executive Offices:
Chicago—New York
Contracting Offices in 16 Principal Cities

School Advisory Department

The Literary Digest

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking schools or colleges, or aid in the solution of their educational problems, are invited to write to our School Advisory Department. It is necessary that inquirers give age and sex of the student, locality and kind of school, approximate tuition, and any other information that may aid us in giving this service.

The School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers and the schools without fees or obligation.

Address

The Literary Digest

354 Fourth Avenue, New York

Rheta Childe Dorr

A WOMAN OF FIFTY

Death-Facing Voyage

The thrills and important discoveries of Sir Ernest Shackleton's exploring expedition in 1921 to the Antarctic fastnesses are brilliantly described in that captivating new book for boys—

INTO THE FROZEN SOUTH

By Scout Marr

Exciting life aboard ship from day to day. Tragic adventures with animals. Strange lands visited. Peculiar people—women with "husband-hunting faces." Encounters with icebergs and ice packs. Dog padded for deck walking. Shackleton's death and burial. An intense "human-interest" narrative. 256 pages. 29 illustrations.

Crown 8vo. Cloth, $2, net; $2.12, post-paid

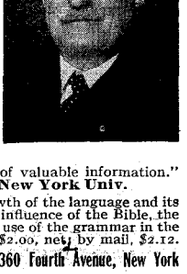
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH

Speech and Literature

(Fourth Edition)

By Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D.



"A good book—sound and always stimulating."—*Brander Matthews, Litt.D., LL.D.*, **Columbia Univ.** "One of the most valuable books on the subject."—*Prof. Raymond Weeks, Ph.D.*, **Columbia Univ.** "Very interesting and illuminating book."—*Prof. Geo. Trumbull Ladd, D.D., LL.D.*, **Yale Univ.** "Clear and accurate, interesting at every point."—*Prof. C. H. Grandgent*, **Harvard Univ.** "A great amount of valuable information."—*Prof. F. H. Stoddard, Ph.D.*, **New York Univ.**

An outline of the origin and growth of the language and its literature, with chapters on the influence of the Bible, the value of the dictionary, and the use of the grammar in the study of English. 418 pages. $2.00, net; by mail, $2.12.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

appointed by Governor Cox to succeed Henry Cabot Lodge as United States Senator from Massachusetts.

November 14.—President Coolidge does not intend to call Congress in extra session to consider further reduction in taxation, it is announced in Washington.

An agreement is reached by the Treasury Department with representatives of the Polish Government for the funding of the Polish debt of $178,560,000. The agreement is similar to that obtaining between the United States and Great Britain. It will be submitted to Congress and to the President and the Council of Ministers of Poland.

Two blocks in Jersey City are destroyed by fire, causing a property loss of $1,000,000 and making 100 families homeless.

Four women and a baby are killed at Wabasso, Florida, when the rear coach of a train of the Florida East Coast Railroad turns over in a ditch. The wreck is believed to have been caused by a defective brake beam.

November 16.—For the second time within three days, fire visits Jersey City and destroys two piers of the Erie Railroad and a quantity of freight and merchandise, resulting in a loss estimated at $2,000,000.

November 17.—Representatives of 14,000,000 wage-earners of the United States, Mexico, Canada, England and Germany, attending the first joint session of the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Confederation of Labor, at El Paso, Texas, join hands and pledge the forces of organized labor to preserve the peace of the world.

November 18.—President Coolidge appoints John van A. MacMurray of New Jersey an Assistant Secretary of State to succeed the late Alva A. Adee. Mr. MacMurray has been for years at the head of the State Department's Far Eastern division and has served in the diplomatic corps at Peking and Tokyo.

CROSS-WORD MOTHER GOOSE

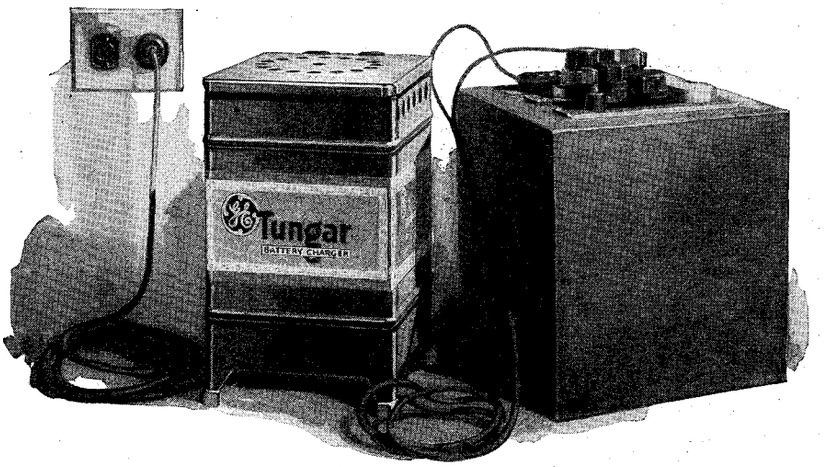
THIS one, by Gardie, tho difficult, is possible of solution.

Hey diddle diddle, the feline quadruped
and the musical instrument.
The bovine quadruped jumped over the
heavenly body.
The small canine quadruped laughed to see
such diversion
And the concave or hollow vessel ran away
with the utensil having shallow, ovoid
bowl.

Girls' name, girl's name quite antagonistic,
How does your place set apart for the cultivation of plants increase in bulk by the process of organic life?
With white, ductile metallic hollow instruments for giving forth sound and rigid tegumentary structures of cardioid bivalves,
And pretty young unmarried women all in
a rank.

Boy's name and girl's name went up the
natural elevation of earth or rock
To fetch a conical or cylindrical vessel of
hydrogen and oxygen.
Boy's name descended suddenly by the
force of gravity and fractured his skull
And girl's name came falling violently and
suddenly subsequently.

—*New York World.*



Partners for Power

It's time to think of Christmas!

What more useful, more acceptable present could you give than a G-E Tungar Battery Charger—the carefree electrical device tnat keeps radio and automobile storage batteries at top notch?

A fully charged battery makes radio reception better—makes the motor car even more dependable.

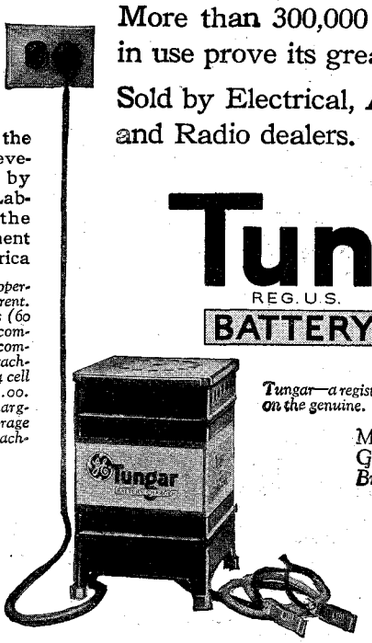
Tungar affords the easy way to keep batteries efficient. It is easily operated, by simply connecting with the lighting circuit in house or garage.

More than 300,000 Tungars now in use prove its great value.

Sold by Electrical, Auto-accessory and Radio dealers.

Tungar is one of the many scientific achievements contributed by the G-E Research Laboratories toward the wonderful development of electricity in America

Tungar Battery Charger operates on Alternating Current. Prices, east of the Rockies (60 cycle Outfits)—2 ampere complete, $18.00; 5 ampere complete, $28.00. Special attachment for charging 12 or 24 cell "B" Storage Battery $3.00. Special attachment for charging 2 or 4 volt "A" Storage Battery $1.25. Both attachments fit either Tungar.



Tungar
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BATTERY CHARGER

Tungar—a registered trade mark—is found only on the genuine. Look for it on the name plate.

Merchandise Department
General Electric Company
Bridgeport, Connecticut

GENERAL ELECTRIC

48E-6

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Bright.—"You seem a bright little boy. I suppose you have a very good place in your class?"

"Oh, yes. I sit right by the stove."—*Vikingen (Christiania).*

Almost as Bad as Vivisection.—"What are you crying for, my lad?"

"'Cause farver's invented a new soap substitoot, an' every time a customer comes in I get washed as an advertisement."—*Boston Transcript.*

Where Everybody Is Boxed.—An undertaker has recently suggested that his profession should be given a more attractive name. Why not call his shop the Box Office?—*The Humorist (London).*

Educational Note.—A newly-discovered product from whale oil is announced, which is stated to have a stimulating effect on the brain. Probably due to the fact that whales move about in schools.—*The Humorist (London).*

Congratulations.—"Are you still engaged to Miss Redwitz?"

"No."

"You lucky man! I pitied you when you were. How did you get out of it?"

"I married her."—*Nagel's Lustige Welt (Berlin).*

For Zero Weather Only.—JOHN—"I just bought a new suit with two pairs of pants."

JIM—"Well, how do you like it?"

JOHN—"Fine, only it's too hot wearing two pairs."—*Novelty (Ohio) Bubble.*

Etiquette of the Hat.—Without consulting any of the authorities on etiquette, we will answer the question, "When is the proper time for a man to lift or remove his hat?" for the benefit of our readers. At the following times and on the following occasions, respectfully, the hat should be removed or lifted as the circumstances indicate: When mopping the brow; when taking a bath; when eating; when going to bed; when taking up a collection; when having the hair trimmed; when being shampooed, and when standing on the head.—*Dodo.*

Heredity Vindicated.—It was the day of the school concert, and the audience consisted mainly of mothers, proud or envious, according to the parts that their children were playing.

One small boy came on to the platform. Striking a bold attitude, he began:

"Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears!"

Whereupon one of the mothers turned to her companion.

"There, that's the Joneses' boy," she said tartly. "He wouldn't be his mother's son if he weren't trying to borrow something."—*Reformed Church Messenger.*

Cheering Thought.—"My intellect is my fortune."

"Ah, well—Poverty isn't a crime."—*Der Brummer (Berlin).*

Religious Handicap.—TEACHER—"Now, Robert, what is a niche in a church?"

BOBBY—"Why, it's just the same as an itch anywhere else, only you can't scratch it as well."—*Boston Transcript.*

AUTUMN REFLECTIONS

BUNNY: "How ennobling is death, Tabby! Look what we become when we die."

—Montreal *Daily Star.*

Lack of Evidence.—A youth seated himself in a dentist's chair. He wore a wonderful shirt of striped silk and an even more wonderful checked suit. He had the vacant stare that goes with both.

"I'm afraid to give him gas," the dentist said to his assistant.

"Why?" asked the assistant.

"Well," said the dentist, "how will I know when he is unconscious?"—*Store Chat.*

Impossible, Q. E. D.—It was the custom of the immortal Socrates to foregather with a circle of philosophers and geometricians about a convivial bowl, drawing inspiration from the vintage of Bacchus, nevertheless having a corking time. After the tenth round he would rise—for it is written that he always could rise—and address the symposium.

"I move," he would say, "that this circle go home and square itself."

And so seriously did the multitude take him that the squaring of the circle grew to be considered impossible, yea, even unto this day.—*Everybody's Magazine.*

The Higher Education.—In Russia, a class for instructing people in the art of hurling bombs has been discovered by the police. Just a finishing school, of course.—*The Humorist (London).*

Plugged.—FRED (horseback riding)—"Hey, you! Don't stop your car in front of my horse."

PAUL—"Don't worry, I know the rules. Don't park in front of a plug."—*The Dry Goods Economist.*

Not So Sweet.—THE LADY—"Is Sir Reginald Wotname staying here?"

HOTEL CLERK—"Yes, first floor, suite one."

THE LADY—"Sir!"—*London Opinion.*

Upsetting Precedent.—MRS. SMYTH—"Then the wedding was not altogether a success?"

MRS. DE PEYSTER—"No; the groom's mother cried louder than the bride's mother. It was considered very bad form."—*Jack-o'-Lantern.*

Back to the Old Ways.—RAFFERTY—"The new boss of the factory'll be an old-fashioned man, I'm thinkin'."

O'HARA—"He's so old-fashioned he will be takin' the belts from the drive wheels and replacin' them with suspenders."—*Detroit News.*

Cause for Pain.—The Jazz Band had just finished playing "California, Here I Come," when the hostess saw a man weeping in a corner. Going over to him, she inquired, sympathetically, "My good man, are you a Californian, that this music affects you so?"

"No, madam," the man replied. "I'm a musician."—*The Flea.*

Auld Lang Syne.—The lover pored over the closely written sheets he held in his hand, and sighed ecstatically.

"Did you ever get a letter that brought back visions of the past?" he asked.

"Yes," grunted his prosaic friend. "Only this morning the income tax people notified me I was $20 shy on my last year's return."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Refreshing Frankness

There is a feeling too prevalent that newspapers are not always as devoted to the truth in discussing politics as other topics. Perhaps that accounts for a remarkable statement in the Carolina *Jeffersonian* this week. Announcing a change of editors, it says: "We, therefore, announce that hereafter our policy, politically, shall be independent. On all other questions we will endeavor to print the truth."

Its readers will know what to expect. Such frankness is rare.—Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED